

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY
AUGUST 3, 1901

THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 26. No. 7.

JULY, 1901.

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NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY.

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FOUNDED IN 1856.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 26.

JULY, 1901.

No. 7

THE conference at Waukesha in numbers and in effective work was second only to the banner conference held under somewhat similar circumstances in 1898 at Lakewood, N. Y. In both places attention was happily centered on the meetings themselves by the absence of extraneous diversion and by the concentration of the entire membership in one large hotel. At Waukesha the social features were closely in line with library work, and the visiting librarians were greatly impressed with the spacious new building of the Milwaukee Public Library and with the noble monument erected by the state of Wisconsin as a home for the libraries of its state historical society and its university. Opportunity was also given for a close view of the work of the Wisconsin Library Commission which, especially by its travelling library system, has made Wisconsin the foremost state in library development. The plan by which a small community is encouraged to present a travelling library, thereafter identified with its name, to the people of the state, precedent to obtaining the benefit of other travelling libraries, is a capital one, and worthy of adoption elsewhere. Indeed, one of the most marked characteristics of the meeting was its evidence of an awakening enthusiasm for the distribution of books in the more remote sections of the country. From Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska — to name but a few of the states more recently in line — came reports of progress, small perhaps in present result but large in future possibilities, all bearing witness to the growing sentiment that the library is a central factor in the educational work of the community.

ALTHOUGH the conference was planned to last an unusual number of days, the crowded program, with its multiplicity of section and other meetings, caused frequent disappointment to those attracted in two or more direc-

tions by different interests, so that the meeting, despite its success, again brought home the advisability of reducing pressure on succeeding A. L. A. programs. Probably the most important result of the conference is the final arrangement for the printing of catalog cards, to be issued, under some modifications of the original plan, from the Library of Congress through the Publishing Board of the Association. The Librarian of Congress showed a hearty disposition to make the national library, as it should be, a central bureau, doing for libraries throughout the country what the Bureau of Education does for the schools — and the plans and aims indicated by Mr. Putnam marked a step in advance, which confirms the general satisfaction in the appointment made by the President for Librarian of Congress. Two new and important committees were appointed by the Council of the Library Association — a committee on Relations with the Book Trade, which is to take up the questions of prices and discounts, possibly in consultation with the American Publishers' Association; and a committee on Express and Postal rates, which is to negotiate with express companies for lower rates on travelling libraries and possibly other book parcels from libraries, and to consider and report upon a plan for lower postage which shall obviate the criticisms of the plans heretofore suggested. The new section for the consideration of library work with children made an excellent beginning, and it was wisely decided to merge into this body the membership and activities of the original Club of Children's Librarians, formed a year or so ago, to whose interest and enthusiasm the organization of the present section was largely due. Indeed the meetings of the various sections were almost uniformly practical and earnest, and resulted in the formulation of plans for various co-operative undertakings; while the favorable condition of the Association's finances and membership should give a

substantial basis for the development of the work outlined.

THE disclosures made by the committee which investigated the *personnel* of the library of the House of Representatives gives a chapter of *opera bouffe*, which would be amusing if it were not so mortifying. The Senate and House of Representatives, the document and folding rooms have been far too long places for sinecure holders, and the members of both houses are entitled to better service which will come one of these days from a better administration. If the recent disclosures shall have the result of obtaining for the Senators and Representatives adequate library service from the Library of Congress proper, and of ridding the capitol of the barnacles and accumulations in the present libraries, every member of Congress as well as every citizen will have reason to be gratified.

NEW YORK CITY has now officially accepted, by contract, Mr. Carnegie's remarkable gift, and the trustees of the New York Public Library are in position to go forward with the work of establishing new branch libraries as rapidly as is practicable to do so. Due consideration will be given to location of present libraries, and 15 years hence the reading public of New York will find themselves the rich possessors of a distributing system which will in all probability be without parallel in the world. The position of Brooklyn in regard to the Carnegie branch libraries is still somewhat uncertain, and, indeed, the whole question of co-operation and possibly of consolidation in Brooklyn will require most careful consideration from the authorities and citizens of that part of the greater city.

Communications.

THE "UNIVERSAL CLASSIC MANUSCRIPTS."

I WISH to call the attention of librarians to the prospectus recently issued by M. Walter Dunne, 133 Fifth avenue, New York City, of a work entitled "Universal classic manuscripts. Facsimiles from originals in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, with descriptions, editorial notes, references, and translations by George F. Warner, M.A., assistant keeper of manuscripts, British Museum, and a special introduction by S. Murray Hamilton." A. P. C. Griffin, Library of Con-

gress, is named on the prospectus as editorial director, and Vincent Parke as general manager.

The publisher's announcement gives one to understand that these plates are reproduced in facsimile from originals in the British Museum, and that the publication, which is described as "perhaps the most important inaugurated in the new century," is an original one, due to the enterprise of Mr. Dunne and Mr. Griffin. As a matter of fact, precisely the same 150 facsimiles were published by the British Museum in 1895-1899, and may be obtained at the British Museum, or of the Museum's agent, The Oxford University Press, 93 Fifth avenue, New York City, for £1.17.6, about one-half the "special net price" of \$19.75, at which Mr. Dunne offers his reproduction to librarians "if ordered within the next ten days." Mr. Warner, of the British Museum, in reply to a letter of inquiry, writes me: "As you have rightly surmised, the American edition has been published without the permission or knowledge of the authorities of the Museum. The plates have undoubtedly been obtained by photographing our reproductions, and not directly from the originals, and the letter-press, from your description of it, appears to have been appropriated in an equally unscrupulous way.

"In the absence of an international copyright, I am afraid the Museum has no legal remedy, but it is at least satisfactory to have the assurance from your letter that such flagrant dishonesty will be regarded by all right-minded Americans in its proper light. . . . As you kindly offer to do what you can to make the true facts of the case known, we shall greatly appreciate any steps you may think fit to take with that object."

Mr. Griffin, whose name appears as the "editorial director," writes me that he has had nothing to do with this publication, though he has undertaken the editorial direction of a collection of reprints to be known as the "Universal classics library." The mechanical execution of the letter-press of the American reproduction is slightly better than the English original, but the table of contents is identical, both as to the arrangement and as to the field covered, and the only difference to be found in the American edition is the special introduction, which, considering the piratical nature of the publication, we cannot help regretting should come from an officer of the national Bureau of Rolls, the illuminated title-pages, and the portfolios in which the whole is enclosed.

I trust no librarians have been deceived by Mr. Dunne's misleading prospectus, and that the collection, which deserves a place in every library, will be bought from the British Museum, and not at double the price from the unauthorized American appropriator.

WM. C. LANE.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY,
Cambridge, Mass.

THE CARD CATALOGUE OF A GREAT PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

BY JOHN S. BILLINGS, *Director New York Public Library.*

EVERY one admits that a large library must have an author catalogue, but there are some students, scholars, and librarians who are more or less doubtful about the relative importance of a subject catalogue, and as to whether it would not be wiser to use the money which such a catalogue costs in employing experts in the different departments of the library to guide and instruct readers, or in purchasing more books. In favor of this view it is urged that the great majority of readers do not want a subject catalogue, and will not use it if they can help it. They want to go directly to the shelves, or else that the attending librarian shall tell them whether a certain book is in the library, or what is the best edition of a certain book, or what are the best books on a certain subject, and become impatient when they are requested to examine the catalogue and fill out order slips for the books selected.

So far as the New York Public Library is concerned this statement is not correct for ninety per cent. of the readers, but it is true that a considerable number of the casual or occasional readers who come to a library for information on some specific point, do not know how to use a catalogue, are not acquainted with the rule on the title-page of the Washington Directory, *viz.*, "To find a name in this Directory you must know how to spell it," do not know that McCarty is classed with the "Macs" and St. Bridget with the Saints, never read the directions on the guide cards, and when they do find a card containing the title they want, cannot copy it legibly and fully on the order slip. This proves that it is necessary to have a special attendant to show such people how to use the catalogue, but it does not prove that the catalogue is useless.†

* Read before New York Library Club, May 9, 1901.

† A reader in search of a book on "Factory legislation in Europe with special reference to the hours of labor for women and children," which was entered in our catalogue under the subjects of "Labor (Female) — Hours of" and "Labor (child) — Hours of," gave up his search in despair when he failed to find the title under "Labor — Hours of," though the guide card for this latter subject plainly referred him to the two other related subjects.

It is also said that the person who is making an original research upon the history of some particular place, period, theory, method, or invention, has little use for the ordinary subject catalogue, because the data he wants are for the most part contained in single chapters, or essays, or periodical or newspaper articles, to which the titles of the books or periodicals give him either no guidance or very little. His ideal library is one in which he can go to the shelves and search for himself, and can also go to one of the librarians and ask him "What are the latest statistics about the birth rate in different countries as compared with the birth rate in Georgia?" or, "What were the ceremonies at the coronation of Louis Napoleon?" or, "In what cities in the United States is acetylene used for illumination?" or, "What are the opinions of scholars as to the origin of the Russian alphabet?" or, "Have you a list of the marriages and deaths in Bury St. Edmunds in the first half of the 18th century?" or, "What are the text-books on analytical geometry now used in France and Germany?" or, "Where can I find the best criticism of the theories of Karl Marx?" or, "Have you a print giving the correct costume of a Sicilian peasant woman?" and in each case receive a prompt, definite answer. In other words he wants his bibliography peptonized, and given to him condensed.

It would be perfectly possible to organize a library staff which should contain persons capable of answering at least nine-tenths of all questions of this kind in general history, early American history, Oriental history, Chemistry, Physics, Engineering, Music, Maps, etc., etc., after they had made themselves familiar with the resources of the library, each in his own department. But would their employment do away with the need for a subject catalogue? I think not—in fact most of these experts, if in a large library, would desire a subject catalogue and would make one for their own use—but even if they did not, they will occasionally be absent, and will sometimes die, and the substitute, or new professor, will not be able to fill the place for a considerable period of time.

What does the subject catalogue cost? Let us say five cents per title, which would make the cost of the present subject catalogue of the New York Public Library to be about \$30,000. It has been five years in making—or has cost \$6000 per year. We might have employed two or three experts for the same money during that time. Would it have been wise to do so and omit the subject cataloguing? Probably some who read this paper will be surprised at the above figures for cost and it may be of some interest to give the data on which they are based so far as the Astor collection is concerned. When this card catalogue was commenced the books in the library were located by a number indicating a tier or case of shelves, and a letter indicating the shelf in that tier—thus 416 C meant that the book ought to be found on the third shelf of case 416. This had to be changed to a relative location mark under a new system of classification. Had there been no readers, the easiest and cheapest method would have been to commence at one end of the library and catalogue every book and pamphlet by author and subject, putting on each card the new classification mark which would show its location. But there were readers, and it was desirable to increase their number, hence the new books must be catalogued and made accessible as fast as possible. The number of purchases was increased—some large collections were presented—and the total accessions from these two sources and from exchanges have averaged over 30,000 pieces per year. The system of classification adopted was in many respects a new one, which required the actual seeing of the books and pamphlets in working out the details; for only a broad outline could be decided on at first.

Books and pamphlets, belonging to every department, were pouring in and these must be located—for which purpose the old system was used temporarily. The result was that when in the course of classification a section was reached which contained a number of these recent additions—the author and subject cards had to be picked out, the new marks substituted for the old ones, the books placed in the new location, and the cards returned to the catalogue. In January, 1896, the cataloguing staff of the library consisted of one cataloguer at the Lenox and two

at the Astor. This force was gradually increased until for the last three years the average force has included 20 cataloguers and 18 copyists, producing about 300,000 cards yearly, or an average of about 1000 cards for each working day. This provided for one set of author cards for the official catalogue in the catalogue room, and one set each of author and subject cards for the public catalogue. In addition about 17,000 index cards for current periodicals were placed in the public catalogue each year. To file these cards in the official and public catalogues has kept three of the cataloguing force busy. The searching in the official catalogue for titles of all purchases except the newest books, and of all gifts, requires the constant work of one person—and often of two. One skilled cataloguer is constantly employed on indexing current periodicals, another on indexing public documents, and another on the manuscripts at the Lenox building.

The chief cataloguer, Mr. Meissner, and his assistant, Mr. Moth, are engaged mainly in supervision and revision work. One cataloguer is kept busy with proof-reading. There remain then 14 cataloguers and 14 copyists actually engaged in preparing catalogue cards. Each of these has one month's vacation during the year, and the cataloguing force must supply the substitutes when places in the reading department are temporarily vacated by reason of vacations or sickness, for the readers department must be kept always efficient. The average production per person has been about 35 cards per day. Many of the readers of this paper will no doubt think that this is a very slow rate of work, and that 50 cards a day per person would be nearer the proper average. I can only say that in my opinion the rate of progress has been a fair one considering the large number of anonymous pamphlets to be looked up in various bibliographical authorities, the great variety of languages, and the requirement of fairly full titles with proper collation.

The preparation of author and subject cards, and the filing them in alphabetical order in the public catalogue, does not by any means complete the proper preparation of this catalogue, and if no more is done the result will often be very unsatisfactory. The pencil headings on the subject cards have been placed there by at least half a dozen differ-

ent persons acting under general instructions, such as, to use substantives instead of adjectives for the first or index word as a rule, making an exception in the case of adjectives indicating nations, races, etc., and for synonomy to follow in general the "A. L. A. list." No two of them ever would, or could, assign the same subject headings to a miscellaneous lot of 100 cards, and no one of them would give precisely the same headings this year to a lot of a thousand cards which he, or she, headed two years ago. As a rule, they give only the main index word, *e.g.*, "Banking," "Commerce," "Shakespeare"—or they will go a step farther and write "Education (History of)" "Chemistry, Organic," etc., knowing that these headings are to be revised, furnished with cross-references, and added to by the librarian in charge of the public catalogue, Miss Henderson. This final revision, with the preparation of guide cards and references, can properly only be done by one person, and up to the present that person has had little time to give to this part of her work. The result is that if the inquirer is looking for references to the history of education in Pennsylvania, he may find a thousand or more cards under the heading "Education (History of)" but not classified further. There is also the possibility that half a dozen cards have gone in under "Pennsylvania, Education in." Many important sections have been arranged, and supplied with guide cards and cross-references—and the work is going on—but it will probably be about three years before it will be fairly complete. Absolutely complete it will never be, for such a catalogue in a large growing library will always have some cards wrongly headed, out of place, or obsolete. This last word "obsolete" applies mainly to cards containing references to journal articles. When a new subject of public interest comes up, such as the Spanish-American war, or liquid air, or the Boers, a considerable number of journal articles are indexed for the immediate information of readers. In a year or two, many of these have lost most of their interest, and when the new supplement to Poole's "Index" appears containing them, they are not worth the space they occupy in the card catalogue, and should be removed.

The question, "What shall be done in the way of analytical work?" is one that is al-

ways under discussion in the catalogue department. The numerous general and special encyclopædias, year-books, directories, almanacs, etc., which are essential in the reference department of a large library often contain special articles, statistical tables, etc., which are worth an index card, but the general rule is to rely on those in charge at the readers' desk to point out these sources of information. So long as there are a considerable number of books and pamphlets on hand uncatalogued the decision usually is to defer analytical card making until the separate works have been catalogued, if for no other reason than to prevent the addition of duplicates, yet there are exceptions to this rule, the chief being the indexing of periodicals. As an exception, take Schaff's "The creeds of Christendom," a valuable reference book to be found in most libraries. The subject is so distinct that it seems hardly worth while to make any analyticals for the card catalogue, and yet the reader who wants to see the text of the Heidelberg catechism, or the "original confession" of the Society of Friends, or the Savoy declaration of the Congregational churches may be very glad to find in the catalogue a card telling him that what he wants is in Schaff's "Creeds," and hence we have placed such cards there. The same argument, however, would apply to the list of "Churches in Manhattan and the Bronx," the "Strength of the militia in the several states," the "Population of the largest cities of the earth," the "Statistics of American college fraternities," and "The forty Immortals of the French Academy," all of which are given in the *World* almanac for 1901, but which we do not index. The question as to whether analytical or index cards shall be made is not usually "Are they worth making?" but "Are they more worth making for this than for something else?" Every number of a daily newspaper contains something that would be of interest to some reader of the next century, even if it be only an obituary notice, but it does not follow that every number of a newspaper should be indexed or even preserved.

Some of the questions which arise in preparing the subject catalogue may be indicated by the subdivisions which have been made for the subject "Commerce," and the cross-references in connection therewith. The first

question is, Should the main subject word be "Commerce" or "Trade"? "Trade" is the word used by Mr. Fortescue in his subject index for the British Museum, probably because he considers it a more comprehensive term than "Commerce," which is usually understood to refer to trade on a large scale, as between nations or communities, rather than to what is called retail trade. We use the word "Commerce" because 95 per cent. of our readers would search first under that heading, and we place under "Business" the references to retail trade. The second question is, Should works on the commerce of a country or state be indicated under the name of that country primarily, as is done by Cutter, Fortescue, and others, or under *Commerce, History of, regional*, or under *Commerce, regional*, by countries?

Another series of questions relates to cross-references, and especially as to when a cross-reference is to be used in place of duplicating a card for two subjects.

A book on the condition of the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States might properly be referred to under both Agriculture and Commerce, and also, perhaps, still more properly, under Free Trade, but it will usually be sufficient to catalogue it under one subject only, relying on cross-references from the others.

In this library a book is catalogued as to both author and subject before it is accessioned and receives a class mark. The result is that the person who assigns the class mark has the benefit of the cataloguer's opinion as to what the book is about, but sometimes he differs from this opinion, and this may become a subject for discussion.

The following lists of headings used on the guide cards under "Ireland" and "Shakespeare" will give a general idea of the subdivisions and cross-references adopted:

Fenianism, Ireland. *See also* Ireland, — History
Folk lore (Irish). *See also* Ireland, — Manners,
Customs, etc.
Home rule, Ireland. *See* Ireland. — History 1873-
1900

IRELAND as author:

Government publications. (Public documents)

IRELAND as subject:

Ireland. — Bibliography (dated)
— Archaeology and antiquities. *See also*
Ireland, — History, (Ancient); Lake
dwellings, — Ireland, Dolmans; Round
towers; Wells (Holy)
Refer from Archaeology; Antiquities

- Census. (dated). *See also* Ireland, — Statistics; Statistics (Vital), Ireland
- Charities. *See* Charities, — Ireland; Poor laws, — Ireland (dated); Poor, — Ireland
- Commerce. *See* Commerce, — Ireland
- Description, — Scenery, — Travels, etc. (dated). *See also* Ireland, — Geography and Guides; Ireland, — History (arranged chronologically)
Refer from Geography, — Ireland; Travels, — Ireland
- Economics. *See* Economics, — History, Ireland
- Ethnology. *See* Ethnology, — Ireland
- Finance. *See* Finance, — Ireland (dated); Money, — Ireland (dated)
- Gilda. *See* Gilda, — Ireland
- Geography and Guides. *See also* Ireland, — Maps, (in Lenox)
Refer from Geography, — Ireland
- Government. *See* Ireland, — History arranged chronologically
- History, — Bibliography. *See* Ireland, — Bibliography; General Histories; History by Periods, (dated); Essays and Miscellany
See also Biography, (Irish); Catholic Question, — Ireland; Church of Ireland; Church history, — Ireland; Commerce, — Ireland; Education, — Ireland; Genealogy, — Ireland; Heraldry, — Ireland; Ireland, — Descriptive; Land Question, — Ireland; Poor laws, — Ireland
- Labor. *See* Labor, — history, etc. — Ireland
- Literature. *See* Irish literature; Drama, — Irish; Essays, — Irish; Fiction, — Irish; Poetry, — Irish
Refer from Periodicals, — Ireland Newspapers, — Ireland
- Manners, Customs and Social life. *See also* Folklore, — (Irish)
Refer from Manners and Customs, — Ireland
- Maps.
Refer from Ireland, — Geography, etc.
- Money. *See also* Money, — Ireland; Numismatics, (Irish)
- Politics. *See* Ireland, — History
- Social life. *See* Ireland, — Manners, — Customs, etc.
- Statistics. *See also* Statistics (Vital), — Ireland
Refer from Statistics, — Census
- Taxation. *See* Taxation, — Ireland
- Topography. *See* Ireland, — Descriptions, etc.
- Travels. *See* Ireland, — Descriptions, etc.
- University question
- Vital Statistics. *See* Ireland, — Census; Vital Statistics, — Ireland

SHAKESPEARE (William)

Bibliography.

[Works by him]

Collected works, dated
 Single plays
 Doubtful plays
 Poems
 Sonnets
 Selections
 [Works about him]
 Shakespeare, William
 as an archer
 Bacon question
 and the Bible
 Biography and Personalia. *See also*
 Shakespeare (Portraits of)
 (Botany in)
 Celebrations
 (Comedies of)
 Commentaries and criticism. (Commentaries and criticism on a single play follow its text.)
 Concordances
 (Contemporaries of)
 as a dramatist
 (Emblems in)
 (England of)
 (Ethics of)
 (Euphuisms in)
 (Folklore in)
 in France
 in Germany
 (Ghosts in)
 (Grammar of)
 (History in)
 (Home of) *See also* Shakespeare —
 Biography and Personalia; Shakespeare — (England of)
 Illustrations
 (Language of) *See also* Shakespeare
 — (Grammar of); Shakespeare —
 (Punning in); Shakespeare — (Versification in)
 (Law in)
 and Moliere
 and Montaigne
 (Names in)
 Paraphrases
 Periodicals and Society Publications
 (Poetry in)
 (Portraits of)
 (Punning in)
 and Racine
 (Staging of)
 (Study of)
 Textual criticism
 (Theology of)
 (Tragedy in)
 in United States
 (Versification in)
 (Woman in)

The subdivision of labor which is necessary in a large library gives to some extent the usual unsatisfactory result of such subdivision in that most members of the staff become thoroughly familiar with only a part of the work. Those engaged at the readers' desk rely more on their knowledge of the

books than on the catalogue, to which they resort only in case of necessity, and require some time to become familiar with it. They see all the new books as they go through to the shelves, but not all the old ones. On the other hand those who assign subject headings to the cards are not always as familiar with the form in which readers' queries are put as they should be. We try to remedy this by having the classifiers take turns at the readers' desk, and by carefully noting the complaints of readers about the catalogue, and trying to do away with the causes for such complaints, and no doubt with time many of the difficulties will be minimized or entirely removed.

The space occupied by a large card catalogue is a matter that requires careful consideration and sufficient provision. In the new library building on Fifth avenue the public catalogue will be in a room 78 x 85, through which it is necessary to pass to enter the main reading rooms. In this room provision will be made at first for cases to contain two and one half millions of cards, and there will be space for cases for two and one half millions more. These cases have corresponding tables on which the single drawers of cards can be placed when in use. These will provide for a catalogue of about 1,500,000 books — and when this limit is reached an extension of the building will be urgently needed.

When the libraries are moved into the new building there will probably be 800,000 books and pamphlets to be stored in it, requiring a public catalogue of about two million cards. I do not venture to prophesy much about the details of arrangement of this catalogue, but these are some of my hopes:

1. That it will contain an author card for every book and pamphlet in the building, showing its location. This includes the books in the lending part of the library.
2. That it will contain one or more subject cards for every book in the reference library not catalogued by subject in the special catalogues connected with the special collections having separate rooms, such as of maps, music, manuscripts, incunabula, public documents, sociology, Jewish collection, Oriental collection, Bibles, genealogy, etc., and also for the most important books in these special libraries.
3. That it will also contain subject cards

giving references to important articles in periodicals and transactions for the last ten years so far as these are not obsolete or contained in special card catalogues in other parts of the building.

4. That in this room, or near it, will be a collection of catalogues of other libraries, including that of the British Museum and of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris (printed) and a card catalogue of authors of the books in the Library or Congress.

5. That near the center of this catalogue room there will be an information desk at which a librarian with assistant will be ready to assist readers, show them how to use the catalogue and see that their order slips are correct before they go to the delivery desk. The latest accessions to the library may be at this information desk.

6. There will also be in this room tables and seats for about 25 readers, and about 5000 volumes of reference books on open shelves.

7. That in the special reading rooms in the building, devoted to special subjects, there will be special card catalogues and bibliographical works relating to those subjects, that in most of these rooms the books will be on open shelves and freely accessible to the readers, and there will also be a person in charge of the room competent to assist students in that particular branch.

Supposing that all this is accomplished with not more than the average proportion of errors and shortcomings, how will the result compare — from the reader's point of view — with such a card catalogue as the "repertory" at the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels (described by Mr. Bowker in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for June, 1900, p. 273), which already contains over 3,000,000 titles?

It is probable that about 99 per cent. of those who consult the New York Public Library would never use such a "repertory" so long as the library catalogue was available. The reason is that in the great majority of cases the library catalogue would indicate enough sources of information to satisfy the wants of the inquirer, and he would know that all these sources of information are in the library, and know by what marks to call for them. If he were to consult the "repertory" his work of search would only be begun after he had copied the titles he desired, for he would then have to find out whether they are in any accessible library.

If a bibliography is a critical or annotated one, showing for each title given whether the book has any special value, or contains anything not to be found in other books, the search might give results worth the trouble, but without such notes or indication of location a long list of titles of books, pamphlets, and journal articles is simply discouraging to the average reader. Fancy being confronted with six thousand titles about Aristotle, or ten thousand titles about ordination sermons, or two thousand titles on the duties of parents, or eleven thousand titles on labor and capital, from which to select more or less blindly those which may have some interest in connection with the question at issue, and then to be compelled to find out where they are! The bibliography of New York colonial history, recently published by the New York State Library, has its value greatly increased by the fact that it indicates where the books may be found.

The most important objection to an alphabetical index catalogue such as that described, is, that it often separates widely the lists pertaining to closely allied subjects, as for example, food, butter, cookery, milk, etc., and while the guide cards for the general subjects will give references to other subjects for details, the student who wishes to find all that the library contains on some rather general subject would prefer to have the catalogue arranged by classes as far as possible.

This objection will be obviated to some extent by the shelf lists which will be prepared in accordance with the new classification, and which will be available for the use of readers, but these shelf lists will not be made until we move into the new building, and the books now divided between the Astor and Lenox buildings can be arranged together. Moreover a shelf list can never take the place of a subject list, because for every subject there are important pamphlets and articles in transactions and periodicals to which the shelf list gives no clue.

One of the questions which arises in the arrangement of the subject cards in a large catalogue like this, is, as to whether in certain subjects, and especially in historical groups, the arrangement should be chronological or alphabetical. Some readers prefer the first, others the second. The alphabetical arrangement is more convenient for the librarian in checking off lists of books on a certain sub-

ject in order to see what the library has, or has not, and it is also usually preferred by the casual reader, who is more accustomed to it, while the chronological order is preferred by the systematic student, and by the reader who wishes to refer to the latest work, or to the oldest work, with the least possible delay. At present we are arranging the cards of titles relating to the history of countries in chronological order, and the same plan has been followed in some of the sciences, such as mathematics, but as yet in many subjects the cards are in alphabetical order, which is easiest for the filers. The general tendency

is to use the chronological arrangement for those subjects which are most likely to be studied historically, either as regards their own origin and development, or as throwing side lights on general history as, for example, Banking, Commerce, Finance, Taxation, Poor laws, etc., but for nearly all such subjects the chronological arrangement is subordinate to that by country.

In conclusion I would say that twenty-five years ago I held much more definite and positive opinions as to how an index catalogue like that of the New York Public Library should be arranged than I do at present.

THE REVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.*

BY SUSAN W. RANDALL, *University of Pennsylvania Library.*

WHEN we say that the University of Pennsylvania Library has been thoroughly revised it is well in the beginning to explain what was its condition before the work was undertaken. The library was classified according to the decimal classification with numerous modifications. The Cutter book number was used in Literature up to 890 and in Biography, while other classes were arranged chronologically, numbered in order of their accession. This, of course, prevented any semblance of an alphabetical arrangement on the shelves. There were two catalogues, author and subject. This was the only record kept of the books. So that when one stops to think of the numerous records which according to modern methods are made of a book between the time of its arrival in the library and the time when it is put on the shelves for circulation, one will at once see that it would have been a less difficult task to have catalogued an entirely new library.

As soon as Dr. Jastrow was appointed librarian he at once agitated the question of a revision. As he had for many years filled the position of assistant librarian, and had also at the same time been a member of the university faculty, he knew the great need of the work, not only from the librarian's standpoint but also from the requirements of a professor. The trustees looked with favor upon any plan which would further the useful-

ness of the library, but as it was a vast piece of work the question of funds to defray the expense was most vital. It was decided to start the work in a small way, and in June, 1898, extra workers were engaged and the revision had its beginning. The first classes to be started were Literature, American History and Bibliography. Every book was reclassified and marked thoroughly for the cataloguers. The books were then accessioned, catalogued, self-listed, labelled and book cards written. By the fall there had been finished 10,551 volumes. The cards for these had been kept separate, forming a third catalogue. When the time drew near for college to open, it was decided to throw the three catalogues together in one alphabet, which was in itself a great undertaking and called forth much adverse criticism. But looking back upon the work it is plain to me that it was the proper thing to do and saved time, as will be shown later.

If the extent of the work was not understood before, it became most apparent now. At the rate the work had been done it was evident that if continued in the same way it would cover many years, keeping the library in a constant state of chaos and a large number of books from circulation. At this point a friend of the university, who fully realized the value of the library and how much its usefulness would be enhanced by an entire revision, offered to pay the entire cost if the work could be finished in two years. The

* Read at Joint Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 22, 1901.

offer was at once accepted and Dr. Jastrow immediately sought all the available library workers, and in January, 1899, I was appointed in charge of the revision work.

The first and most difficult question with which we were confronted in doing the work on so large a scale with so many workers, and not all trained at the same school, was the great care which had to be taken in order that the work might be systematically and uniformly done throughout. The regular Library School rules had been adopted, but as there were numerous cases which were not covered by these a list of supplementary rules was printed. As it was quite out of the question for one person to classify and assign subject headings, or in fact oversee both these branches of the work, it was decided to have one person in charge of the classification and another of the subject heading. Under them were employed ten workers, each one having entire charge of one subject, and any changes which they considered necessary were referred to the classifier and subject header in charge. Thus we considered the entire work would be kept uniform throughout. From time to time a meeting of these employees was held to talk over together what they were doing and have a general discussion of the work, and to consult as to any changes which might be considered of advantage. Even with all these precautions many inconsistencies have been discovered, but it is hoped in time the errors will be corrected.

The classification of the library is a modification of the Dewey system, the modifications being so numerous that I fear Mr. Dewey would have difficulty in even recognizing it as an offspring. The 100, 200, 300 and 400 classes were entirely changed by the advice and assistance of the professors who used these classes. Throughout the other classes changes were made which were found to be necessary, making more minute subdivisions. The Cutter book numbers were also used with modifications. In preparing the books for the cataloguers the classifiers assigned the subjects, made indications on title-page for all cards and filled in proper author entry, so that the cataloguers' work was reduced almost to card writing. After the books had been properly marked a permanent record was made of them in the accession book. This had

never been done before. The cataloguer was expected to remove from the catalogue all the old cards which the book had originally had; but after the work increased this was found impracticable, and in place of this the old book number was written on the back of the card, and thus when the new card was alphabetized into the catalogue the old card, which would, of course, be alphabetized in the same place, was removed. It was only possible to do this after the catalogue had been thrown together. It was a great saving of time, and thus the old author cards were gradually withdrawn. Those which remained at the end of the work were taken out and a search made for the books; in many cases the new author card was found with a slight variation in the form of the author entry. In the case of the subject card, the work was more difficult, as it had never been the custom to write the subjects on the back of the author or main card. The subject cards were removed at one time and the book looked up by the author entry. After the catalogue cards were written the book was shelf-listed. The shelf-list is kept on 8 x 10 in. blank sheets, and for the benefit of those who may contemplate using them it is well to give a little timely warning. Do not be drawn into using them. In doing as large a work as this was, the advantages of a card shelf-list would have been much greater. A perfect alphabetical arrangement could have been maintained, which was most difficult on the sheets without constant rewriting, and the risk from losing cards is much less than from misplacing sheets. As it was impossible to fasten the sheets into the binder each night, for this constant using would have worn out the paper, large rubber bands were used to hold the sheets in binders.

The shelf-lister assigned the book number, filling in the book plate and catalogue card. The books and cards were then carefully examined; in case of error were returned to the cataloguer for correction. If no mistakes were found the cards were removed from the book and sent to the alphabeter, while the books were sent to the paster to have label put on, marking done, and book cards written. The alphabetizing was in charge of one person, who gave her entire time to it, and under her were four others who worked about half the day. It was there that it was possible to detect the mistakes, in which case if author

entry and subject heading did not agree with those already in the catalogue the cards were returned to the classifiers to indicate necessary corrections to be made by cataloguers. In dividing up the work each classifier was given from four to six cataloguers to supply with work, the number depending on the class; an accessioner was supposed to keep, at least, eight people employed.

One shelf-lister was able to shelf-list books catalogued by six cataloguers. These figures would of course vary.

During the summer of 1899 the museum, which had occupied the upper floors of the library building, was moved into the new building which was nearing completion. The library then having more available space, it was decided to take on as many more cataloguers as it was possible to secure. A large number from the classes which were about to be graduated from the library schools were secured, and until the opening of the university in the fall we had, including the regular work-

ers, a force of 100. For two months the library was closed to the public, owing to repairs on the building which necessitated scaffolding being erected. This was the only time during all the work in which the books were not in constant circulation.

From Sept. 13, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1901, there were catalogued 84,499 works, 140,558 volumes, and 238,721 cards were put into the catalogue. The largest number done in any one month of four weeks was 9121 works, 17,238 volumes, 26,115 cards. The highest number for any one cataloguer during four weeks was 507 works, 1154 volumes, 1436 cards. But few came near this high standard. The average person writes about 35 cards a day. As a large number of people have but little faith in statistics, when the work was started it was impossible to find any one who had any to show what had been done, so that in keeping the figures as accurately as we have done we hope that others may profit by our experience.

REPORT OF THE REVISION OF THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1898-1900.

| | BOOKS | VOL- U-MES | CARDS | ACCE- SIONS | SHELF- LISTING | AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|---------------|---------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------|---|----|
| Previous to Sept. 13th, 1898..... | | 10,551 | | | | No | | | |
| Dec. 5th - 31st..... | 642 | 2,083 | 1,280 | | | statistics. | 9 | 2 | |
| Jan. 2d - 26th, 1899..... | 2,707 | 9,854 | 6,931 | | | | 16 | 4 | |
| Jan. 30th - Feb. 25th..... | 4,237 | 8,640 | 11,241 | | | | 7,323 | | |
| | 7,586 | 31,128 | 19,452 | | 7,323 | | | | |
| Feb. 27th - Mar. 25th..... | 5,493 | 8,523 | 14,147 | 9,084 | 8,518 | 15 | 5 | | |
| Mar. 27th - Apr. 2d..... | 5,575 | 7,810 | 14,701 | 7,247 | 6,258 | 17 | 7 | 3 | |
| Apr. 24th - May 20th..... | 6,178 | 8,153 | 16,635 | 7,351 | 7,873 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| May 22d - June 17th..... | 8,473 | 9,958 | 21,252 | 10,750 | 7,892 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 10 |
| June 19th - July 1st..... | 6,311 | 10,476 | 14,687 | 10,481 | 4,718 | 34 | | | 9 |
| July 3d - 29th..... | 9,121 | 17,238 | 26,115 | 20,339 | 11,846 | 35 | 6 | 6 | |
| July 31st - Aug. 26th..... | 8,720 | 13,260 | 25,568 | 9,666 | 16,413 | 20 | 4 | | |
| Aug. 28th - Sept. 23d..... | 6,072 | 7,867 | 15,023 | 9,785 | 13,147 | 22 | 8 | | |
| Sept. 25th - Oct. 16th..... | 4,175 | 5,690 | 11,772 | 4,082 | 8,280 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Oct. 23d - Nov. 18th..... | 2,421 | 3,116 | 6,046 | 1,663 | 3,630 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Nov. 30th - Dec. 16th..... | 2,027 | 2,507 | 5,776 | 1,142 | 2,322 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Dec. 18th - Jan. 13th, 1900..... | 1,963 | 2,642 | 5,812 | 835 | 2,596 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Jan. 15th - Feb. 10th..... | 1,743 | 2,269 | 5,089 | 998 | 2,535 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Feb. 12th - Mar. 10th..... | 1,163 | 9,003 | 4,193 | 1,177 | 2,748 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Mar. 12th - Apr. 7th..... | 1,080 | 1,077 | 5,060 | 1,310 | 1,332 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Apr. 9th - May 5th..... | 689 | 1,473 | 4,143 | 768 | 1,337 | | | | |
| May 7th - June 4d..... | 695 | 510 | 4,258 | 170 | 315 | | | | |
| June 4th - 30th..... | 1,009 | 1,003 | 3,437 | 461 | 954 | | | | |
| July 4d - 28th..... | 980 | 792 | 4,275 | 454 | 579 | | | | |
| July 30th - Aug. 25th..... | 1,331 | 2,212 | 2,790 | 271 | 1,289 | | | | |
| Aug. 27th - Sept. 23d..... | 669 | 467 | 2,851 | 35 | 427 | | | | |
| Sept. 24th - Oct. 20th..... | 314 | 71 | 981 | 71 | | | | | |
| Dec. 17th - 29th..... | 111 | 295 | 378 | 77 | 1,440 | | | | |
| Work done up to Feb. 25th..... | 76,913 | 109,430 | 210,279 | 99,137 | 106,449 | | | | |
| TOTAL..... | 84,499 | 140,558 | 238,721 | 99,137 | 113,772 | | | | |

From this date it is impossible to give accurate statistics of employees.

The revision of the work was practically completed Jan. 1, 1901, but the catalogue is not as yet finished. We are employing one person to go over the entire catalogue, correcting all mistakes, of whatever kind they may be, and copying on cards all the subject headings. This will be used instead of a subject heading book. From these will be made the *See also* cards.

In the midst of the work it was decided to turn all the available rooms in the library into seminar libraries for the graduate department of the university. Before this time there had been departmental libraries for those departments in the university where the books formed a part of their working apparatus and were in constant demand. Rules had to be made for the seminar libraries so that the library could have control over the books. Eight seminar libraries are run under the supervision of one library employee, who also has charge of the departmental libraries, eight in number. Each of these has its own author catalogue, by which the inventories are taken, and it may be of interest to hear that in the year and a half that this has been in working order no books have been lost. A difficulty arose at this time, owing to the large number of books which were thus removed from the proper places in the stack.

Many of the books were permanently at the department. For these it was decided to adopt a letter different for each department, which is placed before the classification number.

When the cataloguing was finished there were 1035 volumes which had not been found in the recataloguing. This number has since been reduced to 908. Unrevised books are still making their appearance, so that the number may be further reduced. The shelves were gone over with the shelf-list, in order that any errors which might have occurred in marking the book could be discovered and corrected.

The most satisfactory proof which we have that the work has been a success is the comparison between circulation of the year before the revision was started and that of the past year. From Aug. 31, 1896, to Aug. 31, 1897, the books used in the reading room were 9491, those for home use 10,702, making a total of 20,193. From Aug. 28, 1899, to Aug. 25, 1900, the books used in the reading room were 14,511, home use 34,756, making a total of 49,267, being an increase of books in the reading room of 5020 volumes and of books for home use of 24,054, or making a total of 29,074.

THE DURABILITY OF LEATHER IN BOOKBINDING.

BY WALTER PYLE, *Wilmington, Del.*

I HAVE read with great interest the article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for July, 1900, entitled "Leather for bookbinding," by Mr. S. H. Ranck, in which he quotes copiously from a paper by Mr. Douglas Cockerell. Having been a manufacturer and dealer in bookbinding leather for the past twenty years, I am peculiarly interested in the question of the durability of that article.

In the quotations from Mr. Cockerell's article all the blame for the lack of strength and durability in present-day leather seems to be placed on the use of sulphuric acid in coloring, and Mr. Cockerell seems to think that excessive heat is only injurious on account of the acid in the leather. He says: "This heat theory would account for the damage were it

not that old bindings that have been exposed to the same conditions are often found comparatively uninjured side by side with those on which the leather is utterly rotten."

I know from my own experience that heat and dryness are very bad for all kinds of leather, and tend to weaken and harden them. It is true that all leathers except black are put through what is called a clearing bath of weak sulphuric acid before coloring, which whitens the leather and makes the color take evenly, but then this has always been done, with the old style of wood colors even more than with aniline dyes, so that this would hardly account for the present-day leathers being less durable and lasting.

Mr. Ranck, at the end of his article, says,

"Mr. Cockerell's article is a strong indictment of modern methods of tanning so far as durability is concerned," although he fails to quote anything from Mr. Cockerell's article in regard to the weakness of the present-day tanning.

The tanning methods of to-day are without doubt very different from the methods of past years, nor would it be possible, on account of the present consumption of bookbinders' leathers, to come back to old methods.

All sheepskin nowadays are pickled, and this pickling mixture has strong sulphuric acid in it. This might account for sulphuric acid being still left in sheepskins and skivers after the tanning process, and the writer believes that uncolored sheepskin bindings will be found to last no longer than colored ones.

The old method of tanning when skins were packed away in pits with layers of the tanning material between them, and were there kept moist for weeks and months while the tannic acid soaked into them, certainly made better leather than the present methods of forcing the tanning process. But, as said above, it is impossible to come back to this method, both on account of quantity and price.

It is my opinion that 75 per cent. of bookbinders' leathers manufactured to-day are used for ephemeral publications which are not expected to be used or kept more than a year or two years at the outside, so that economy in the cost of leathers for this kind of binding is quite a consideration, and has had the effect of reducing the price of all kinds of leathers, even when the book is of a lasting character. It has become important also to reduce the labor cost in binding, so that the binder to-day insists on thinner leathers that may be more easily and more cheaply worked than in old times.

The customer, too, expects much cheaper binding, even for the books which he intends to keep and use, and is only willing to pay from fifty cents to a dollar for rebinding a single book when in old times he would pay from \$2 to \$5, and the manufacturer in all lines has to meet the new wishes and ideas of his customers.

In regard to cloth and buckram bindings, I think if this subject is carefully looked into it will be found that if the book is used it

does not last as well as the better kinds of leather, such as morocco, cowhide, and perhaps even the despised roan. But if not used it will certainly stand time better than any leather tanned by either old or new methods.

Now, what remedies can be suggested for the present difficulty?

First. Libraries should be willing to pay fair prices for binding or rebinding their books, and not huckster them around to three or four different binders, using one price against the other till of necessity the binder is forced to put cheap and poor leather in his binding to be able to make any suitable profit out of the work. Pay a good price for the binding, and insist on having good heavy leather of either morocco or cow in the binding of the books that will be constantly used. See especially that the leather used is heavy, as it is the desire of every workman to use thin leather, for it makes his work much easier. Skiving and working heavy leather over the bands and around the ends of the books is a difficult job for the ordinary bookbinder of to-day.

Second. Insist that the bookbinder also shall be willing to pay a fair price for his leather and buy it of responsible houses, and he will be less likely to get undertanned, or what is technically called *stirred* leather.

Undertanned leather is always brittle and weak, and every day adds to this till at last it almost literally falls apart, while a really dead tanned leather will stand the action of both time and heat.

When it can be managed, a little addition of oil to the back of the leather adds greatly to its strength and durability, and this can be done with heavy leathers; but on thin skins oil cannot be used, because any oil coming through to the surface of the leather stops the gold from taking.

Finally, I wish to make a little suggestion in regard to black or very dark blue or green leathers. Use them as little as possible. All leathers of this description are made with acid, generally vinegar and iron, and of course this tends to rot the leather, especially as no, or at least very little, oil can be put in bookbinders' leathers. If we could fill our leather with oil as the leather of shoes is filled, the strength and lasting qualities would be much improved; but this is impossible.

PARK LIBRARIES IN NORWAY.

HAAKON NYHUUSS, librarian of Det Deichmanske Bibliothek, Kristiania, Norway, sends an account of the libraries recently established through his efforts in the public parks of that city. He says:

In this city I have organized a park library system which may interest my colleagues in America. Notwithstanding the short duration of the Norwegian summer, we have some rather pretty parks, especially St. Hanshaugen, owned and maintained by the city, and the Queen's park, forming a part of the Castle park surrounding the royal castle. Passing through the Queen's park on my way to the library I noticed how many of the visitors there had the dull and weary aspect which we know so well from observing the travellers by railroads, street cars, etc.

The idea struck me that we ought to establish park libraries, in spite of our short summer. A series of difficulties was overcome. I gained permission from the city authorities to establish my libraries in the city parks, St. Hanshaugen and Kampen, but I have not yet received permission from the King to use the Queen's park for my purpose.

The two park libraries already started consist of from 300 to 400 volumes each, selected from the main library; short stories, poetry, essays, monographs on history and natural science (especially botany, entomology) and books bearing upon out-of-door life, fresh air and scenery. The experiment has been followed with great interest by teachers and the public in general. To cover the expenses we have had to charge 5 ore (1.3 cent) for every book issued. We do not demand any deposit, but the borrowers have to sign their names and residences on blanks, which are compared with the city directory. So far we have had no unpleasant experiences.

Both parks in which we have our park libraries have their drawbacks. In the park of St. Hanshaugen there is a public restaurant and café, and concerts are given in the evening, besides other entertaining features. The library, located in a former music pavilion, is next door neighbor to the music pavilion now in use. The Kampen park is very small and not very much sought. The library is put on the veranda of the park officer's cottage.

If I obtain the King's permission to make use of the Queen's park, I shall try to carry the work further on. I cannot see any reason why we should not extend the park libraries to contain new English, French and German periodicals and books.

The city of Kristinia may next year be able to welcome American and other foreign visitors with their favorite magazines in that most delightful reading room, the Queen's park. The bright summer nights of Norway are specially fascinating with a pleasant book in your hand.

FRENCH PRIZES FOR MONOGRAPHS
ON BOOKWORMS.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made, on behalf of the French International Congress of Librarians, of 1900, of the conditions governing the prize competition for essays upon insect enemies of books, to be held under the auspices of the congress. At the time of the International Congress of Librarians, held in Paris, Aug. 20-23, 1900, Mlle. Marie Pellechet, honorary librarian of the Bibliothèque Nationale and a member of the congress, established two prizes of 1000 and 500 francs respectively, to be awarded for the best essays upon insects which destroy books. These will be now known as the Marie Pellechet prizes. At the time of the same congress a second giver, who desires to remain incognito, established a prize of 1000 francs, to be awarded to the best monographs on the same subject, but in which the author should treat specially of insects destructive to book bindings. This prize is known as the Librarians' Congress prize.

The executive committee of the congress announces the conditions of the competition, as follows:

Marie Pellechet prizes. A first prize of 1000 francs and a second prize of 500 francs shall be awarded in 1902 to the two best essays presented on the following subject: the scientific study of insects or worms which attack books; determination of their nature and species; description of their methods of propagation, characteristics, and ravages; note of parasites developed by them; specification of the materials upon which they thrive, those which attract them, and those which dispel or exterminate them; indication of the best means for their destruction or dispersion after they have gained foothold in a library, and prevention of their invasion of libraries exempt from their ravages.

Librarians' Congress prize. A single prize of 1000 francs will be awarded, at the same time and under the same conditions, to another essay on the same subject, but with the difference that this essay shall be devoted to the study of insects or worms which particularly attack the bindings of books.

The jury which shall consider the essays and award the prizes is formed largely of officers of the Congress of Librarians, and consists of D. Blanchet, Bibliothèque Nationale; E. L. Bouvier, professor of entomology, Museum of Natural History; J. Couraye du Parc, Bibliothèque Nationale; L. Delisle, Bibliothèque Nationale; J. Deniker, librarian Museum of Natural History; P. Dorveaux, librarian Paris School of Pharmacy; A. Duveau, librarian Academy of Medicine; A. Giard, former president Entomological Society of France; Jules Künckel d'Herculais, Museum of Natural History; Paul Marais, Bibliothèque Mazarine; Paul Marchal, professor of zoology, National Agronomical In-

stitute: Henry Martin, Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal; Charles Mortet, Bibliothèque Ste. Geneviève; E. Perrier, Museum of Natural History; E. Picot, member of the Institute. The jury reserves the right to consult such specialists as may seem desirable. Essays may be submitted in French, Latin, German, English, Spanish or Italian. They must be designated by a special device or pseudonym, with the name of competitor inscribed in a sealed note attached to the manuscript. All essays should be received before May 31, 1902; they should be sent, with inscription of the prize for which they are submitted, to M. Henry Martin, secretary, Librarians' Congress, Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, Rue de Sully 1, Paris. If the essays received by the date announced do not seem to the jury of sufficient merit to justify awards, the competition will be postponed until May 31, 1903, or, if at that time similar conditions prevail, to May 31, 1904.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GERMAN LIBRARY AS- SOCIATION.

THE second annual convention of the German Library Association was held May 30 and 31 at Gotha, in the *aula* of the Gymnasium Ernestinum, Director Schwenke, of Berlin, presiding. After the reading of the report of the treasurer, Assistant Director Louvier, of Berlin, presented a paper on the preservation of book bindings and pamphlets. In the afternoon Professor Ehwald delivered an interesting address on the Ducal Library at Gotha, which is famed for its wealth of unique manuscripts, as well as incunabula. The session of the convention was resumed at the *aula*, at five o'clock in the afternoon, when Dr. Berghöffer, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, read a paper on the desirability of preparing a bibliography of the German periodical literature of the 19th century.

The second day's session was opened by Professor Schulz, of Leipzig, who delivered an address on the relations of libraries to the book trade, in which he laid especial emphasis on the necessity of better made books. During the discussion of this subject the question of deposit copies (*pflichtexemplare*) was raised and the association adopted a resolution to the effect that the German Library Association considers the re-enforcement of the law concerning deposit copies necessary to the preservation of the literary product of Germany. Dr. Geiger, of Tübingen, read a paper on the purchase of entire collections of books and libraries; and Dr. Molitor, of Münster, delivered an interesting address on the evidence of the work of the German itinerant printers, (*wanderdrucker*), of which he found traces in libraries and archives on a journey through Italy.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES LIBRARY.

THE report of the committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, appointed to inquire into the condition of the federal civil service, has been recently submitted and gives food for reflection in the disclosures made of the spoils system, especially concerning the House of Representatives library at Washington. This library consists of a motley collection of 300,000 volumes, scattered from the dome to the basement of the capitol, books being piled in unused rooms like wood or coal, and requiring years of intelligent labor to put them in usable shape. And yet, notwithstanding this deplorable disorder, the librarian and his assistants are shown by the report to have been absent for long periods during the sessions of Congress, though continuing to draw full salaries. Mr. Boobar, the present librarian, when questioned by the committee, made the following admissions:

"Q.—In the condition of the library your force ought to be on duty the whole year; should they not?

"A.—Why, no, sir.

"Q.—With 300,000 books scattered all over the capitol, you say your force ought not to be here all the year?

"A.—You see, there is very little call for books during the recess.

"Q.—It is not a question of call for books, but a question of putting the library in such shape that books can be found when called for.

"A.—The library (up to the appointment of the so-called Roberts Committee) that is contained in the basement was in such a condition that the week after I went on as librarian I went to the clerk and told him the terrible condition of affairs down there. He seemed to think that there was no way of getting those books straightened up, and indeed the work has required the labor of six or eight men for a year now.

"Q.—And in the meantime those men who are drawing their pay are away performing no duty. Is not that utterly inexcusable?

"A.—Well, I hardly think, Mr. Chairman, in all due fairness to the library force, they should have been asked to have taken that accumulation of books and endeavored to straighten them out."

An assistant who is on the rolls as a day laborer at \$720 a year, but is detailed to the House library and paid \$1800 a year by a deficiency bill, replied to the charge of long absences that "he had been in the city and ready to do service probably as much as any member of the force, because during the summer he had been willing to be at the library a part of the time each day because he had some business matters, and could write letters there, and it would not be in conflict with any service he could render the library."

His statement seems to express the conception of library duties held by the staff.

HOW PERIODICALS ARE CHECKED IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Four years ago the New York Public Library was receiving 1600 periodicals, the record being kept on small catalog cards. These were found to be too small to contain all the information necessary for our records. In planning a new system we had to take into consideration, first, rapid increase in number, thus making a card system the only practical one, and secondly, the needs of the accession department, making it imperative to keep the record of cost in a way easily accessible. As we order our foreign subscriptions through five dealers, and receive a great many which are paid for by single number, it would be impracticable for the accession clerk to refer to bills for cost.

Hence, the following card best suits our needs. Its size is 6 x 9 inches. On the top line we write title and place of publication; on the line below we fill in by means of rubber stamps in the appropriate places, the periodicity, name of dealer, and the month when the subscription expires:

number and date. One line on the card answers for a year. The year, series and volume number are entered in their respective places. The periodical is then checked by its number as received, and the date of receipt and initial of person who checks are stamped on its cover. Date of receipt of everything published less frequently than semi-monthly is also marked on the card.

A check in the title-page space indicates that a loose title-page has been received; a horizontal line drawn across the title-page space shows that the title-page is contained in a number of the periodical. The index is treated in the same manner.

Periodicals which are indexed by the co-operative libraries have the word "*indexed*" stamped on their respective cards. Those indexed by the Astor Library are marked by a gold star.

gold star.

Various arbitrary signs are used to denote in what bibliographies certain periodicals are indexed. Thus a † placed before the title indicates that the periodical is indexed in Poole. In the same way other marks show what periodicals are indexed in the "Cumula-

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It is found useful for us to keep a record of back volumes here, as this information is necessary when filling up sets, and often saves referring to the catalog department. Editor's name is given only when he is important. We fill out the space for the publisher's name and his address when the periodical is a gift, exchange, or direct subscription. In these three cases we stamp "Source" with "Gift," "Exchange," or "Publisher."

The checking is done according to volume.

tive index," "Review of Reviews index," "Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriften-Litteratur," "Repertorium d. technischen Journal-Litteratur," and "Repertoire bibliographique des principales revues francaises."

If the volume begins in any other month than January this is shown by a vertical red ink line drawn before the month. Cards for documents are distinguished by having their tons colored red.

If any number is thought to be lacking this

fact is noted on a brown card of regulation size, which we term a "gap card." It is then sent to the periodical department for verification. The dealer is then notified of the gap, and the date when this is done is stamped on the gap card. This is then attached by means of a clip to the large card, and remains until the missing number has been received. Imperfect numbers, title-pages and indexes are claimed in the same way. The fact that a number is received late is shown by a horizontal line drawn under it.

The record of about 3500 periodicals is kept in this way. The United States is represented by 1300. We also receive publications from about 30 foreign countries, including Mexico, Central America, South America, Europe, Egypt, South Africa, India, China, Korea, Japan, and Australasia. The Hebrew Department receives about 70 periodicals, the Slavic Department about 50, and the Oriental Department about 50.

GERTRUDE P. HILL,
N. Y. Public Library.

THE NEW YORK LIBRARY CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

THE "Library training number" of the JOURNAL is so complete that it seems to me unfortunate that you should have omitted to mention the library examinations held in recent years by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of New York City. So far as I know, these are the only such examinations held directly by the authorities of a city, and their methods and subject-matter hence become matter of interest.

The Civil Service Commission has come into contact with library work in New York City in three ways: (1) In connection with school library positions under the board of education; (2) in connection with the two public libraries (those of Brooklyn and Queens borough) owned and controlled by the municipality; and (3) in connection with the circulating libraries and reading-rooms just opened in some of the public buildings under the joint auspices of the board of education and the New York Public Library.

The above items are given in chronological order. The library positions under the board of education are few, but the first was created several years ago, and in order that an eligible list should be prepared for appointment it then became necessary for the commission to hold an examination in library economy. No similar examination was necessary until the year 1900, when a decision of the corporation counsel placing the force of the Brooklyn Public Library under the civil service rules made it necessary for the authorities to take up the questions of admission to that force and of promotion therein. In order to retain the apprentice system which had been introduced into the library it was finally decided to

place on the eligible list for appointment, without examination, the names of all persons who should be certified by the library authorities as having served a six-months' apprenticeship without pay, and as being competent to fill positions on the library staff. This rule prescribes no method of ascertaining competency, but it has been done partly by examination and partly by taking into account the quality of the work performed during apprenticeship. This rule was extended to the Queens borough library. Promotions were not affected by it, and must still be made from an eligible list furnished, on requisition, by the Civil Service Commission. Such list, of course, must be made up from the results of an examination, and in such cases it again becomes necessary for the commission to set a list of questions in library economy.

A special rule was also adopted to govern the selection of the staff of the new school reading-rooms. Here the situation was somewhat anomalous, as the librarians were to be appointed and paid by the board of education, but were to be under the direction, in a measure, of the Public Library, and it was thought best to limit the competition to such persons as had already had practical experience in the work of the library. If the positions had been purely Public Library positions this would have been simple, as the city authorities have no control whatever over its staff. But they were board of education positions, and hence a special rule had to be adopted by the commission. This rule provides that only such persons as have worked in the library for one year shall take the examination for librarian of a public school reading-room, and that only such as have worked there six months shall be eligible for assistant. Here again the commission was obliged to act as examiner in library economy.

As the rules of the commission forbid it to furnish copies of examination papers, I can give none here. But the questions have been marked in general by two characteristics: they have been pretty closely confined to practical library work, and they have been general rather than specific. No exception whatever can be taken to the way in which the examinations have been conducted, and probably the libraries concerned have really benefited by having these examinations in the hands of an outside board.

On the other hand, if this addition to the functions of the commissioners is to be a permanent one they will probably find it to their advantage to appoint as special library examiner some well-known expert who shall make a study of the conditions of each case and adapt his questions more closely to them. This, it is fair to assume, will be done as soon as circumstances make it possible, and then there will certainly be much in the method to command it to library administrators.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
N. Y. Public Library.

LIBRARY NOTES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

W. P. Kimball, in Popular Educator, June.

THE Oregon of to-day has 413,000 souls. Opulent as the state is in natural resources, it would be a pleasure to say that the advance along educational lines has kept pace with its material progress. Unfortunately, this is not the case. Aside from the promising condition of the schools of Portland and a few other cities, the state has suffered, is suffering, from its indifference to high ideals and consequent unwillingness to pay for the best instruction and the adoption of improved methods. Perhaps in no more striking manner is this apathy manifested than in the neglect and refusal of the legislature to enact any law for the support of free public libraries or for district school-libraries. Recent intelligence is received that a free library law has lately been passed in Oregon, though it allows only one-fifth mill tax on the dollar. Valuations in Oregon are remarkably low, hence yearly appropriations for library support will be very small.

Washington had a free library law, but, regrettably, it was founded on a mistake, for it applied only to cities exceeding 5000 population. It construed the public library as a luxury to be enjoyed only by large towns and cities—a grave fallacy. Better times are at hand, however, for the state has just enacted an excellent general and school library law.

Though owning but twelve years of statehood, Montana has a good public library law and also a school library law which is closely modelled on the California law of 1866, though as yet it is but partially enforced.

Helena and Butte have each about 30,000 volumes in their libraries, which are housed in fine buildings erected by the city; Anaconda has a noble structure, erected and maintained by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, while those of Great Falls, Missoula and Bozeman are doing excellent work in these smaller cities.

COUNTY LIBRARIES IN INDIANA.

THE recent discussions of county library work, in connection with the Brumbach Library, of Van Wert, O., the Washington County Free Library, of Maryland, and the Cincinnati Public Library, give timely interest to a description of the county libraries of Indiana, included in the report of the Indiana State Library for 1898. Here it is stated that "one of the institutions now almost extinct in Indiana is the county library; in fact, few people who have not consulted the older records even know that such institutions were once provided for in nearly all the counties of the state." The establishment of such libraries was provided for by the constitution of 1816, which authorized the General Assembly, when laying off a new county, to reserve 10 per cent. of the proceeds from

the sale of town lots, "for the use of a public library for such county," and to "incorporate a library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits." Special library legislation for individual counties occurred as early as January, 1818, and the first general legislation on the subject was enacted Jan. 28, 1824. It provided for the organization of a county library board, upon due notice to voters, and included regulations for election of officers, management, etc. This act was amended by later legislation, in 1825, 1831, and 1847, and in 1852 an enactment was passed in the interest of better organization and more modern management, which provided that "every inhabitant of the county giving satisfactory evidence or security for the safe keeping and return of books shall be entitled to take and use the same upon the proper application to the librarian. But no one person shall at the same time have more than two volumes of books, nor for a longer period than 40 days, without returning such books to the library." The state librarian of Indiana adds: "With this the legislation upon the subject of county libraries came to an end, and so the matter remains, and most of the libraries provided for have ceased to exist, yet there still remain a few in the state."

APPOINTMENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

THE appointments and promotions in the service of the Library of Congress, taking effect July 1, 1901, make an interesting record. There are 24 appointments, and 41 promotions, the number of promotions being evidence of the desire of the library authorities to advance from within the service and thus to give opportunities to the trained people willing to enter at low salaries. The list of appointments and promotions is as follows:

APPOINTMENTS, JULY 1, 1901.

Brown, Charles H., New York. \$900.
Wesleyan University (B.A.) and (M.A.); N. Y. State Library School; Wesleyan Univ. Library; Y. M. C. A. Library. Languages: French, German.

Brown, William L., Iowa. \$360. Messenger. Public schools; Messenger, Washington Public Library; Press page at Capitol, 56th Congress, 2d Session.

Conger, Franklin P., New York. \$360. Messenger. Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Academy; Washington Public Schools.

Cooke, Jane E., Michigan. \$720.
University of Michigan (B.L.); University of Illinois Library School; University of Illinois Library; Public Library of Urbana; Library of University of Pennsylvania. Languages: German, Latin.

Cooley, Genevieve S., Colorado. \$720.
Wellesley; Leipsic, Amherst Public Library; Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; Denver Public Library. Languages: French, German, Spanish; Italian (slightly); Latin.

Corbin, John, Jr., Indiana. \$800. Copyright. University of Michigan (Ph.B.) Lawyer.

Fishback, Lucy O., Illinois. \$540. Presbyterian Academy of Jacksonville, Ill.; High and Normal Schools, Washington; Amherst Library School. Teacher. Languages: German.

Franklin, Julia, Maryland. \$600. Special experience: translator. Languages: French, German.

Hall, Ethelwyn B., Iowa. \$540. Central High School, Washington; Copyist Census, '90-'92; Manager and Bibliographer of the National Bureau of Medical Bibliography, '93-'99. Languages: French, German.

Hall, Anna W., Kansas. \$540. Kansas Agricultural College; Pratt Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Latin.

Hammond, Laura, Georgia. \$540. Pratt Institute Library School; Pratt Library, Brooklyn. Languages: French, German.

Hopkins, Lilian V., Maryland. \$720. Western Maryland College; Amherst Library School; Librarian Western Md. College. Languages: French, German. Stenography and typewriting.

Hopper, Franklin F., New Jersey. \$720. Princeton (A.B.); Pratt Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Italian, Latin, Greek.

Jahr, Torstein, Minnesota. \$800. Luther College (B.A.); University of Illinois Library School; Luther College Library; Luther Sem. Library. Languages: French, German, Scandinavian and classical languages.

Laws, Anna C., Pennsylvania. \$720. Drexel Institute Library School; University of Pennsylvania Library. Languages: French, German, Latin.

McKnight, Herbert, New York. \$900. Cornell (B.L.); New York State Library School; New York State Library. Languages: French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin.

Neal, Margaret E., Maine. \$540. Drexel Institute Library School. Languages: French, German, Latin.

O'Conor, Adeline Watts, Texas. \$540. Mt. de Sales Convent, Macon, Ga.; St. Mary's Episcopal Institute, Dallas, Texas; Baylor College, Texas; University of Texas Library; Summer School, Madison, Wis.; Librarian Houston Carnegie Library, two years. Languages: French, Spanish (slightly).

Prentiss, May L., Nebraska. \$900. University of Nebraska (A.B.); New York State Library School; Bryn Mawr College Library, '99-date. Languages: French, German, Latin.

Pritchett, Sadie B., Missouri. \$540. Mt. Holyoke; Washington University, St. Louis; New York State Library School. Languages: French, German.

Shepley, Lilla A., New York. \$600, Copy-right. Normal College, New York City; Assistant book-keeper, cashier and expert copyist, New York City. Languages: German, French (slightly). Temporary service, Library of Congress.

Wright, Helen, Ohio. \$540. Ohio State University Library School; Ohio State Library.

Thompson, James David, West Virginia. \$1800. Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester, Eng., three years; B.Sc., M.Sc., 1st in 1st class in Honors School of Mathematics with Derby Scholarship for special merit; London University, B.Sc.; University Exhibitioner; honors in Mathematics and Physics; Trinity College, Cambridge University; B.A., M.A., 16th wrangler Math. Major Foundation Scholar of Trinity College; Lecturer, University College, Sheffield; University of Chicago; West Virginia University; Library of West Virginia University. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek; also, slightly, Italian, Russian, and Danish.

Welti, Oswald, District of Columbia. \$360. College Cantonal, Lausanne; studied in Weimar and Berlin. Languages: French, German.

LIST OF PERSONS UNABLE TO ACCEPT POSITIONS OFFERED THEM, 1901.

Allen, Lucy, Ohio. \$900. Ohio State University (B.A.) (M.A.); Ohio State University Library. Languages: French, German, Greek, Latin.

Jones, Ada A., Kentucky. \$1500. Head-Cataloguer, New York State Library.

McDaniel, Arthur S., Massachusetts. \$720. Harvard (A.B.) magna cum laude; Harvard College Library. Languages: French, German.

Whitmore, Frank H., Maine. \$720. Harvard (A.B.); New York State Library School.

PROMOTIONS, JULY 1, 1901.

Gilkey, Malina A., Massachusetts. \$1200 to \$1400. Wellesley, '76-'82; Boston Public Library (volunteer), '89-'90; Boston Athenaeum, '91-'93; St. Louis Mercantile Library, '93-'95; Washington City Free Library (in charge, '95-'98). Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: August 1, '98 — \$1200.

Chase, Henry C., Maryland. \$1200 to \$1400, Copyright. 12 years Deputy Clerk, Circuit Court, Charles-ton, Md. Entered service: June, '92, at \$540; salary increased from time to time, '92-'96; July, '96 — \$1200.

Downs, J. L., Indiana. \$1200 to \$1400, Copyright. Assistant postmaster, Boonville, Ind., '88-'92; bookkeeper and accountant, '92-'97. Entered service: Sept. 1, '97 — \$1200.

Hastings, C. H., Illinois. \$900 to \$1200. Bowdoin (A.B.); Johns Hopkins, two years; Chicago University, two years; University of Chicago (department libraries of social sciences), five years. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: December 17, '00 — \$900.

Hicks, Frederick C., New York. \$900 to \$1200. Colgate University (Ph.B.). Languages: French, German, Spanish, Latin. Entered service: November 15, '98 — \$900.

Roberts, D. E., Maryland. \$900 to \$1200. Pennsylvania State College, two years; Johns Hopkins University, grad., '88; Post-graduate Johns Hopkins; Library of Johns Hopkins University. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: October 1, '97 — \$900.

Bourgeat, Bella K., District of Columbia. \$1000 to \$1200, Copyright. Lectures at Sorbonne and College de France; professors in Rome. Languages: French, Italian. Entered service: Sept. 21, '97 — \$900; April 19, '00 — \$1000.

Goddard, William D., Massachusetts. \$1000 to \$1200, Copyright. Brown University, one year; Colgate University, three years (A.B.); Harvard Graduate and Law Schools; Amherst Library School. Languages: French, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek. Entered service: Nov. 11, '99 — \$900; April 19, '00 — \$1000.

Griswold, Alice S., Iowa. \$900 to \$1000. Drexel Institute Library School, graduate '96; Free Library of Philadelphia, '97. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: Oct. 1, '97 — \$900.

Lawton, Eva J., District of Columbia. \$900 to \$1000. Library of Weather Bureau. Languages: French, German. Entered service: October 1, '97 — \$900.

Stevens, Alice F., Vermont. \$900 to \$1000. Amherst Library School; Washington City Free Library, '98. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: February 1, '98 — \$900.

Dickson, Caspar C., Minnesota. \$900 to \$1000. Copyright. Macalester College (A.B.); Drexel Institute Library School; Library of Macalester College (in charge.) Languages: French, German. Entered service: January 29, '00 — \$720; April 19, '00 — \$900.

Foster, Carolyn R., Vermont. \$900 to \$1000, Copyright. Entered service: March 2, '97 — \$900.

Elliott, Annie L., New York. \$720 to \$900. New York Public Library, '98-'00. Languages: French, German, Spanish. Entered service: May 14, '00 — \$720.

Hellman, Florence S., Wyoming. \$720 to \$900. University of Wyoming (B.D.) Languages: French. Typewriting. Entered service: October 1, '98 — \$720.

Melcher, Mary H., New Hampshire. \$720 to \$900. Smith College (B.L.); Pratt Institute Library School; Little Falls School Library. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: May 1, '00 — \$720.

Waring, Lucretia C., California. \$720 to \$900. Clarke Institute, San Francisco; Columbian University Library School; Columbian University Library; Washington Public Library. Languages: French, German. Entered service: May 1, '00 — \$720.

Davis, Mary Wright, District of Columbia. \$720 to \$900, Copyright. Bishop Whipple College, Minn.; Cashier, Provident Life Assurance Co.; Copyist 11th Census; Treasury Department. Languages: German. Typewriter. Entered service: September 1, '99 — \$720.

Mohun, Maude, District of Columbia. \$720 to \$900, Copyright. Washington High School; Tanner's Business College. Languages: French. Typewriting, stenography. Entered service: October 11, '99 — \$720.

Voelckner, K. E. F., District of Columbia. \$720 to \$800. Universities of Halle and Marburg, three years. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: December 7, '00 — \$720.

Tichener, Mary C., Pennsylvania. \$720 to \$800, Copyright. Pittsburgh Female College; State Normal School. Entered service: March 15, '98 — \$720.

Boogs, Lucien H., Georgia. \$360 to \$720. University of Georgia (A.B.) Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: June 29, '00 — \$360.

Blandy, Julia W., New Jersey. \$600 to \$720. Putnam Female Seminary, Ohio, '97-'9; Drexel Institute Library School; Astor Library. Languages: French. Entered service: May 1, '00 — \$600.

DeWolfe, Madeleine B., New York. \$540 to \$720. Columbian University Library School. Languages: French, German. Entered service: April 1, '00 — \$540.

Neel, Elizabeth G., Georgia. \$600 to \$720, Order div. La Grange College (Wesleyan), Georgia (A.B.) Languages: Latin. Entered service: April 19, '00 — \$600.

Vass, George O., Idaho. \$600 to \$720. Languages: French, German, Latin, Greek. Entered service: July 7, '98 — \$360; April 19, '00 — \$600.

Goodman, Pearl, West Virginia. \$540 to \$720, Copyright. McDonald-Ellis School; Robinson Female Seminary, Exeter, N. H. Languages: French. Entered service: April 27, '00 — \$360; December 7, '00 — \$540.

Brown, Mary G., Maine. \$540 to \$720. Mt. Vernon Seminary. Languages: French. Entered service: May 2, '00 — \$540.

Bland, Frances A., Maine. \$540 to \$600, Reading room. Holy Cross Academy, Washington, D. C. Languages: French. Entered service: June 2, '00 — \$360; June 1, '01 — \$540.

Dorsey, Katherine C., District of Columbia. \$540 to \$600, Genealogist. Academy of Mt. De Sales. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish. Entered service: April 19, '00 — \$540.

Solyom, Mary J., Maryland. \$520 to \$600. Washington High School, graduate '93; post-graduate '94. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: April 20, '00 — \$520.

Wight, F. C., Maine. \$540 to \$600. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: July 1, '98 — \$360; April 19, '00 — \$540.

Hayt, Rosina E., Pennsylvania. \$360 to \$540. Columbian University, '98-'99; Columbian University Library School. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: August 21, '00 — special; April 1, '01 — \$360.

Jackson, H. C., Maryland. \$360 to \$540. Washington Public Schools; Columbian University; Bureau of American Republics. Typewriter. Entered service: August 1, '00 — \$360.

Phelps, Mary W., District of Columbia. \$360 to \$520. Washington High School; Columbian University. Languages: French, German, Latin. Entered service: June 1, '00 — \$360.

Hirth, J. P., District of Columbia. \$360 to \$480. Washington Public Schools. Languages: French, German. Typewriting. Entered service: November 1, '98 — \$360.

Perry, W. B., South Carolina. \$360 to \$480. Public Schools of South Carolina. Typewriting. Entered service: July 1, '98 — \$360.

Richard, Vernon I., Pennsylvania. \$360 to \$480. Public Schools of Washington. Entered service: June 22, '00 — \$360.

Washington, R. B., Virginia. \$360 to \$480. Potomac Academy. Entered service: April 21, '00 — \$360.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT, NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.*

THE fifth annual meeting of the Library Department of the National Educational Association was held in Detroit at the 40th annual convention of the National Educational Association, July 11 and 12.

This meeting was the most satisfactory held in the history of the department. The meetings were more largely attended than ever before. The interest was genuine and helpful, and the papers presented throughout were of a uniformly high character. R. C. Metcalf, district supervisor of public schools in Boston, presided, and opened the meeting on Thursday afternoon with an address on "The library movement and what it means." President Metcalf said in part:

"The general demand for library privileges which has come, is coming, and will continue to come from all classes of our people and from all grades of our schools, plus the response which has come from the libraries themselves, has caused, and may be called, the library movement. Those of us who have seen 50 years or more can easily trace this movement from small beginnings to the present remarkable proportions. The change in public sentiment towards libraries has not been confined to one state or to one section of our country—it has spread throughout the Union, and is now one of the great educational forces of the land.

"Twenty-five years ago I was invited to give an address before the American Library Association, which, at that time, met in Boston. The question assigned was, 'How can the library best serve the schools?' The fact that such a body of men should have invited a schoolmaster to help them formulate a plan by which the public library could serve the schools shows the spirit which even then inspired the work of the librarians of the country. This has always been the spirit of the representatives of our public libraries, and any seeming failures to accomplish all that in reason could be expected must be ascribed to other causes than a lack of inclination on the library side. In fact, I may say here that the greatest obstacle in the way of leading children to read and enjoy the reading of good books, has been those teachers who have little if any real love for good books themselves. The only classes of pupils that I have found in my long experience to be enthusiastic lovers of the best books have been classes in charge of highly cultivated men and women of unquestionable library taste. The libraries have been ready to help; too many of the schools have not been ready to be helped.

"Assuming that a great public library is a great public blessing, we, as representatives of the whole country, ought to be familiar

with the library facilities of the whole country, to the end (1) that the influence of this department may be felt in aid of the establishment of libraries where none are now to be found, and (2) that the character of those now established, but sustaining a precarious and unprofitable existence, may be improved.

"I would again call your attention (1) to the need of information concerning the libraries of the country, and to the work which they are trying to do; (2) to the need of trained assistants in large public libraries and in large public schools, to give help to children and adults in the selection of books, and in marking out courses of reading; (3) to the need of training in library methods in the normal schools of the country; (4) to the need of judicious training of pupils, in public schools, in the reading of books, in order that our children, at an early period of their lives, may become lovers of good literature; and (5) to the criticism, now going the rounds of the public press, that we read too much and think too little."

"The public libraries and the public schools" was the subject of a ringing address from Dr. J. H. Canfield, of Columbia University Library, in which he outlined the rights, privileges and advantages of the public schools, and showed to what extent these same elements belonged to the public libraries. He said in part:

"Individual responsibility is the keynote of American life—political and social; and individual responsibility calls for individual intelligence. The state maintains the public school system through necessity, as an act of self-protection. As the structure of government gives force to public opinion—public opinion must be enlightened.

"Those in charge of public libraries ought to make large and generous provision for: 1. Teachers, as expert workmen on special lines; 2. The immediate work of the child; 3. The work of the child after leaving school—projected along the same lines.

"School authorities and teachers should give special attention to the library work of children: 1. Create reference libraries in the school houses; 2. Direct the children to the public library for supplemental reading; 3. Urge those children who must drop out of school to continue reading on definite lines, the teacher continuing personal and helpful relations as long as possible.

"Do not create special or branch libraries in the school buildings. These are only convenient while the pupil is attending school; they tend to withdraw the pupil from the 'library atmosphere,' and they give the pupil little if any acquaintance with the public library as such.

"Do not overload the pupil with supplementary reading. Regular work is about all a pupil ought to do. Given: a generation of children who understand the place and value of a public library, and there will be no ques-

* For this report we are indebted to the courtesy of Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, Secretary of the Library Department, N. E. A.

tion as to an intelligent and effective citizenship."

Dr. Canfield was followed by C. F. Boyd, president of the State Teachers' Association of Mississippi, who spoke on the condition of educational institutions in the extreme south, and outlined the disadvantages under which the systems are at work. He showed how that section of the country is still laboring under material stress and how the efforts of the people cannot yet be turned aside from the advancing material prosperity to attend to the progress of any considerable amount of intellectual work. The schools of the last decade are measurably in advance of the olden times and the prospect for the future along educational lines, including libraries, museums and art centers, is vastly encouraging, notwithstanding the seemingly slow progress being made.

Miss Irene Warren, librarian of School of Education, University of Chicago, gave an outline of "What the normal schools can do for teachers" from the library side. Miss Warren pointed out the necessity of knowing the full uses of books, various kinds and use of dictionaries, encyclopedias and works of reference with which the teacher should be familiar. She dwelt upon the necessity of knowing something of the mechanical processes of making books, the history of printing, binderies, etc., and also the advantages of knowing the sources of library information and bibliographical aids within the reach of the teacher, geographically and otherwise.

W. I. Fletcher, librarian of Amherst College, as representative of the American Library Association, brought greetings to the Library Department of the National Educational Association, and gave a short talk on "The A B C of reference work." He said: "Only after I had arranged the three heads indicated by these letters in the order of what I regard as their relative importance, did I perceive that it was this suggestive order. (A) stands for Attendant. For it is one of the accepted ideas of the modern library that there must be an attendant ready and competent to meet the readers' questions, and that the reader should go directly to such an attendant rather than be sent to the catalog. (B) refers to the apparatus which we call Bibliography. It may seem strange that I should put this before the catalog if I had in mind anything but mere alphabetical order. But it is my conviction that bibliography belongs first. By this I mean that nothing can be so helpful in looking up reading on a subject as a well-made list of books and papers relating to it. (C) is a double-header—it stands for two things: Classification and Catalog. And here I put classification first, although alphabetical order would be the reverse. I do this because as libraries are being more thoroughly classified, and readers are more often given free access to the shelves, the

classification comes in as a better guide than the catalog.

"As to the catalog, which I have thus pushed into the background, I have but a few words to say. My experience gives me an increasing disrespect for the library catalog as a means of doing the kind of work of which we are speaking. The author-catalog, from which we can learn whether a given book is in the library and where it may be found, is certainly the one essential piece of apparatus. But I have long felt, and often publicly so expressed myself, that our subject-catalogs, do the best we may with them, are of little value compared with bibliographies (using this term in the broad sense in which I have interpreted it), and I think we shall do wisely if we slight them and bend our energies to the development of the bibliographical apparatus and to its intelligent use by readers with the help and guidance of the well-equipped and conscientious and devoted Attendant, whom I thus make the Omega, as I made him (or her) the Alpha of this little talk."

On Thursday afternoon the meeting opened with an address by Miss Isabel Lawrence, training teacher, State Normal School, St. Cloud, Minn., on "How shall children be led to love good books?" Miss Lawrence showed the development of the different attributes of character and pointed out how a child's mind at different stages craves a certain kind of influence. Beginning with the imaginative, trustful period of early childhood, there soon comes the period of wonder stories. She referred to the various signs of development of the different phases of imagination, adventure, history and romance, also pointing out the character of books which will carefully train these faculties in the different periods of development.

Melvil Dewey followed with an interesting talk on "The place of the library in education." Mr. Dewey made a plea for the library to be placed abreast of the school as a co-operative power to carry on the work in the public schools. He classed education in two groups: education of the school and education of the home. Education as a system of schools may be divided into five groups: kindergarten, elementary schools, high schools, colleges and universities where study is the main business in life.

Home education comes in with other matters of living, and is supplemented by means of museums, art galleries, study clubs, libraries, etc. Mr. Dewey insisted that it was better that students come from the school with an appetite for reading—the reading habit—than that any numbers of credits be awarded. Reading is the most important influence in the formation of character. Reflection and judgment grow out of it, and reflection forms the chief difference between the lower animals and man. Instincts, or the habits of animals, are not much in advance of those of earlier stages. Man, however, by the use of his power of reflection progresses forward from the

highest point reached by his predecessor, beginning where others leave off and advancing always beyond the farthest point obtained.

The next paper was presented by Livingstone McCartney, superintendent of schools, Hopkinsville, Ky., on "The library and the school as co-ordinate forces in education." Mr. McCartney pointed out the place of the library and the school by considering the twofold question, How can the library be made more serviceable to the child in the daily performance of his work in the school? and How can the school life of the child be so ordered as to give him the greatest possible command of the contents of good books in his subsequent career?

At the close of Mr. McCartney's paper, the officers for the ensuing year were reported as follows: President, J. H. Canfield, Columbia University, New York City; vice-president, Reuben Post Jallett, Boys' School, Louisville, Ky.; secretary, M. E. Ahern, editor *Public Libraries*, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

THE National Association of State Librarians held its fourth annual meeting at Waukesha, Wis., July 5, 1901, in connection with the conference of the American Library Association. Two sessions were held, and there was a good representative attendance.

The first session was called to order by the president, L. D. Carver, state librarian of Maine, on the afternoon of July 5. The first matter taken up was the adoption of a resolution admitting to active membership in the association state librarians and persons engaged in state library work, state law librarians, and persons engaged in state law library work, librarians of historical societies, and persons engaged in historical society work.

C. B. Galbreath, state librarian of Ohio, read a paper on "Early newspaper literature in Ohio," giving a general view of the early newspaper history of the state, and describing in detail *The Sentinel of the Northwest Territory*, established by Joseph Maxwell in the first years of the last century. He spoke of the difficulty of securing or tracing early newspaper files, and of their very great value as materials of history and social record, basing his remarks upon the experience gained in compiling the record of Ohio newspaper material for the Ohio State Library.

"The Decimal classification in cataloging public documents" was the subject of a paper by Miss Arrena Chapin, of the Indiana State Library. Its aim was to show "not only that the Decimal classification may be successfully used with public documents, but that it is in many respects much more satisfactory than the check list"; and it noted in detail the methods, exceptions and adaptations that had been found valuable in applying the D. C. to

a document collection. A paper on "The free distribution of state documents and the limits thereof," by L. D. Carver, was then read by Mrs. Carver, and the two papers were considered in a short general discussion. The great variety of practice now prevailing and the need of more uniform methods in the handling of documents were emphasized. It was suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the general subject, and recommend measures that should ensure more uniform practice, and such a committee was later named, consisting of W. E. Henry, L. D. Carver, and Mrs. L. E. Howey, of the Montana Historical Library. In regard to difficulties in distribution Mrs. Howey stated that the Montana Historical Library had been unable to secure a set of the house journal of the Montana legislature, the edition of 200 printed being assigned to the members of the incoming and outgoing legislatures, who numbered 96 in each. The work desired of the committee was touched upon by Mr. Henry, who suggested that the committee should review the documents of the different states, select suitable names for the various publications and recommend that this nomenclature be uniformly adopted, so that all persons handling documents may understand what a certain name means, and that it means the same thing in all the states. The measures suggested by this committee might then be recommended to the various state legislatures, and little by little a needed reform might be brought about.

R. G. Thwaites spoke on "The gathering of local history material," setting forth the importance to the historian of the ephemeral literature of the period he desires to present, and urging that the state library should be the natural center for the preservation of local history material. In the discussion which followed, the collection of photographs was touched upon, and Mr. Thwaites said that the Wisconsin Historical Society possessed a large collection of photographs of persons and places associated with western history, classified and cataloged and constantly augmented. The question was asked how these ideals as to local collections could be pursued in the case of institutions hampered by insufficient quarters and lack of funds. In reply Mr. Henry said: "In Indiana, we have comparatively limited quarters and positively limited means; but I imagine that if the state librarian of Indiana, since 1865, had been collecting everything in sight and trying to get in sight of everything he ought to collect, we should have had a sentiment in the state that would have given us a half million dollars, as has been given in Wisconsin."

The second session was opened in the evening, with a paper on "State librarians, their duties and powers relative to library commissions and free libraries," by Dr. G. E. Reed, state librarian of Pennsylvania, which in Dr. Reed's absence was read by H. R. Hartwick,

of the Pennsylvania State Library. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, followed with a short address on the question "Should the state loan books from its reference library; and if so on what conditions and under what limitations?" Mr. Brigham began by rallying his friend and brother state librarian of Indiana on his conservatism, declaring that, as Mr. Henry views it, the state librarian is little more than the custodian of the law library and document clerk for the legislative and executive departments, whereas he should be a state librarian in fact as in name, ministering to the intellectual wants and necessities of citizens everywhere throughout the state. He then gave in detail his own experience in organizing a special loan branch of his library and showed how much might be done without an extra appropriation, using duplicates and earlier and less-satisfactory editions as a basis, and by simple and easy methods swelling the duplicate list of the more desirable working books and periodicals. The cheapness of second-hand periodicals—as for example a set of *Harper's*, mostly bound, but worn, at 16 cents a volume—enables the librarian, with a very little money, to meet a large number of the calls for help. But the special loan branch of the Iowa State Library has already passed on beyond the day of small things. Besides the duplicates, the less desirable editions, and the thousands of books on the shelves of the state library which he is permitted to loan at his discretion, he has already acquired by purchase about 2000 volumes which are set apart and directly subject to the call of colleges, schools, clubs and individuals. "Iowa's answer to the question under consideration is therefore: The state should go just as far in the loaning of books from its reference library as the field of thought and research can practically be extended without crippling its own reference library."

Mr. Henry opened the discussion by stating that he and Mr. Brigham were evidently at one in the opinion that the state library should not loan books from its permanent reference collection. He said: "I would be perfectly willing, if I had the money and room to do it, to have a lending collection. But it would not do to disintegrate a reference library by sending out its books on loan to the people. In Indiana we have neither money nor room nor force to sustain a separate library for the purpose of lending." He added that the law regulating the Indiana State Library provided for a fine of \$25 to be levied on the librarian for permitting a book to be removed from the library. An effort was recently made to amend this law, and permit the lending of books not in demand for reference or other use, but the measure was defeated. Hon. C. H. Luce spoke upon the work of the Michigan State Library Commission, of which he is president, dwelling especially upon the great popularity and usefulness of the travelling libraries department; and Mr. Dewey followed

with a vigorous argument for the greatest possible freedom in the use of the state collection. He said in part: "I feel strongly on this question of lending books from the state library. We have had a large experience in this. It is growing all the while, and I have no doubt in my mind that we have got to revise our ideas very largely as to the functions of the state library. When Mr. Henry told us of his law in Indiana, it reminded me of the Middle Ages, when they were in the habit of making a fetish of books, but the modern book does not deserve anything of that kind. It is made for use. The fear that a book that may be called for shall be out of the building should be nothing to the librarian. Of course certain rare books should be preserved and passed on to posterity. That is an interesting function, but ought to be kept entirely distinct. I would not send out a first folio Shakespeare, but books that can be replaced for a trifling sum ought to be loaned freely. The state is coming at the beginning of this century to understand that the library is just as essential to its safety and its welfare and its material prosperity as its school system. We have got to readjust our point of view until it is not a question of paying five or ten thousand dollars a year to support a state library, but the states have got to face enormous expenditure for libraries, because it will pay." Mr. Galbreath spoke of the travelling library work of the Ohio State Library, and referred to the similar work done in Indiana through the state library commission, of which the state librarian is *ex officio* secretary. Mr. Carver said that in Maine books were freely loaned from the state library, on request, with no requirement of deposit, and that no losses resulted.

The last subject presented was the need of a uniform law regarding the publication of the session laws of the different states, which was set forth in a paper by R. H. Whitten, of the New York State Library. In accordance with his suggestions, a committee, consisting of Mr. Whitten, Mr. Galbreath, and Mr. Brigham, was appointed by the chair to consider and report upon the general subject. It was also voted to amend the resolution defining qualifications for membership in the association, to admit persons engaged in national and state documentary work. The resolution, as finally adopted, provides that "any person officially connected with state library work in any of its phases is eligible to membership." It was also voted that *Public Libraries* should be adopted as the official organ of the association, and that the executive committee be authorized to settle place and date of the next meeting of the association. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. E. Henry, Indiana State Library; vice-presidents, George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library, Johnson Brigham, Iowa State Library; secretary, Miss Maude Thayer, Illinois State Library.

American Library Association.

President: Dr. John S. Billings, Public Library, New York City.

Secretary: F. W. Faxon, 108 Glenway St., Dorchester, Mass.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

TWENTY-THIRD GENERAL MEETING, WAUKESHA, WIS., JULY 3-10, 1901.

The 23d conference of the American Library Association was held at Waukesha, Wisconsin, during the week July 3-10. In attendance and activity it ranks among the largest of these annual meetings, standing only second to the Chautauqua conference of 1898, and slightly exceeding in numbers the Montreal meeting of 1900. Heat and distance it had been feared would somewhat reduce representation, but an attendance of 454 was registered, while among the states represented were Tennessee and Georgia, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska and California. Wisconsin, of course, furnished a large delegation, and gave an object lesson in library aims and methods that must long be an inspiration to many. The program followed the tendency of recent years in combining with a few general sessions a variety of special sections and separate meetings or "round table" conferences. Many of the state library associations held short business or social meetings. There were reunions of library schools and library school alumni, meetings of the Council, of the Publishing Board and of special sections and committees, while the National Association of State Librarians held its annual meeting jointly with that of the Library Association, and the National Educational Association, in convention at Detroit, closed the library program with the annual session of its Library Department. If the activity and variety of these varied interests proved bewildering to the ordinary mortal, unable to resolve himself into "three gentlemen at once," they nevertheless went to show the remarkable degree in which library work to-day has developed and specialized into diverse yet related fields.

The meeting place was the large Fountain Spring Hotel, which possessed the advantage of housing all members as nearly as possible under one roof. Most of the delegates arrived in the afternoon or evening of July 3, and Thursday, "the Fourth," was kept free from general sessions, although meetings of the A. L. A. Council and special committees were held in the morning, and in the afternoon the Wisconsin State Library Association, the Illinois Library Association, and the Bibliographical Society of Chicago held special meetings.

The first general session was the public meeting, held on Thursday evening, in the Methodist Church, where the Association was formally welcomed to Waukesha, the president's annual address was delivered, and the

question "What may be done for libraries" was presented by three speakers. President Carr had chosen as the theme of his address "Being a librarian." He claimed for librarianship not only that it was a profession, but that it was really the profession of professions, since almost every other calling depended upon it for the safe and wise custodianship of its literature; and he made an earnest presentation of the ideals and enthusiasm that inspire library endeavor and that are among the best rewards of the library worker.

The topic "What may be done for libraries" enlisted three speakers, Thomas L. Montgomery responding for the city, Dr. E. A. Birge for the state, and Herbert Putnam for the nation. As part of the duty of the city Mr. Montgomery held that an adequate and substantial building should be provided, and that care and discrimination should be used in the appointment of library boards. He believed also that the city should insist upon the library's remaining an educational institution, and criticised the tendency to supply the current extraordinary demand for light fiction, by large quantities of duplicates, referring to the commercial "Book Lovers' Library" as a means by which in time public libraries will be relieved of the necessity of supplying the public with popular fiction, leaving them free to use the money for the collection of more stable works.

Dr. Birge, acting president of the University of Wisconsin, in speaking of the work the state may do in the support of libraries, divided the field into three parts, treating first what the state may do directly in the establishment and maintenance of libraries; second, what may be done in making laws supporting and governing city and village libraries; and third, what may be done through state library commissions, their value as directing powers and in assisting by various means the smaller libraries throughout the state. Under the work of the commission came the travelling libraries, which he thought above all other means work to bring peace and content, as well as intellectual light, to the rural population.

Herbert Putnam spoke for the work and plans of the Library of Congress, as evidence of what the nation may do to aid libraries. He touched upon the functions of the library as a center of American bibliography and research, in furnishing a collection of books universal in scope, in cataloging its accessions on printed cards which should be available in other libraries, and lending desired books to other libraries. "The Library of Congress," he said, "is now primarily a reference library. But if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book to another library, when the book can be spared from Washington and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to supply; if there be any citizen who thinks that for the national library to lend under these circumstances would

be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust, he had better speak quickly or he may be too late."

The first business session of the conference opened on Friday morning, July 5, in the Fountain House assembly room. It was devoted to the usual presentation of standing and special reports. F. W. Faxon, secretary, reported 225 new members, "the largest year's increase in the history of the A. L. A." Mr. Jones, in his treasurer's report, showed for Jan.-Dec., 1900, receipts of \$2029.39; expenses \$1721.79; balance \$307.60; and for the six months following, receipts \$1650; expenses \$781.32; balance \$1176.28. The necrology included seven names. Other reports presented were for the trustees of the endowment fund, by C. C. Soule; the Co-operation Committee, Committee on Foreign Documents, Committee on Title-pages to Periodicals, by W. I. Fletcher, and the Committee on International Catalogue of Scientific Literature. A brief tribute to the memory of the late John Fiske, whose sudden death came as a shock to the Association, was paid by Dr. J. K. Hosmer, and a committee of Dr. Hosmer, R. G. Thwaites and George Iles, was appointed to draft suitable memorial resolutions.

In the afternoon the National Association of State Librarians and the Children's Librarians Section of the A. L. A. held simultaneous meetings. In the Children's Section Miss Stearns, in the absence of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, acted as chairman, and the general subject, presented in various papers, was books for young people and the standards to be adopted in their selection and critical judgment. The program comprised papers on "Book reviews, lists and articles on children's reading," by Miss C. M. Hewins, and on "The books themselves," Miss Winifred Taylor speaking for fiction, Miss Abby Sargent for fairy tales, Miss Ella Holmes for books of science. In the absence of the writers each paper was read by proxy. Each paper was briefly discussed by an assigned speaker, but time was too short to allow as full consideration of the various points as had been desired. The feeling of all the speakers seemed to be that current children's literature at present was likely to be crude, artificial or unreliable, and that the children's librarian needed to develop knowledge of books and critical appreciation of literary form. The entire program arranged for the first session of this section could not be covered in the time allotted, but was carried over to the second session of Saturday afternoon. In this second session the subjects presented included methods of reference work, especially with school children, general arrangements in opening a children's room, bulletin work, and means of vitalizing the connection between the library and the school. Papers were practical and the discussions as a rule helpful and to the point, and the section seems to have entered upon a needed and useful work. As a result of its establishment, it was decided

to merge into the section the former Club of Children's Librarians, originally organized for the consideration of the work now handled through the section; and it was also decided to carry through the preparation of an annotated list of children's books, to be edited by Miss Linda A. Eastman, of the Cleveland Public Library.

Friday evening was largely given over to reunion dinners, notable among them being those of the New York State, Illinois, and Pratt Institute Library schools, and the Wisconsin Summer School. Later the National Association of State Librarians held their second session.

For the general session on Saturday morning the presentation of reports was continued, including those on public documents; on handbook of American libraries, said to be well advanced toward completion; on co-operation with the National Educational Association; on international co-operation, including a scheme for uniform book statistics; and on library training. Two papers were read: by William Beer, on "Collection and cataloging of early newspapers," and by Dr. G. E. Wire, on "Some principles of book and picture selection." In the afternoon, in addition to the second session of the Children's Librarians' Section, there were meetings of the Trustees' Section, where library architecture was the main subject, and of the College and Reference Section, which was marked by the animated and practical discussion of departmental library methods and experiences. In the Trustees' Section Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, Mass., was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Thomas L. Montgomery was re-elected secretary; in the College and Reference Section A. S. Root, of Oberlin, was elected chairman, and Walter W. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin, secretary.

Sunday broke the rush of business with a welcome day of rest. Most of the delegates visited Milwaukee, where they were hospitably received at the fine library building, and examined with interest its facilities and arrangements, while in the evening a concert was tendered to the delegates at Bethesda Spring Park, in Waukesha, through the courtesy of Senator A. M. Jones.

Monday was "Madison day," being devoted to a visit to the university city and an inspection of the beautiful library building of the State Historical Society. Here a charming welcome was extended; carriages were in readiness, in which the three hundred and more guests were driven about the city; and later luncheon was served in the great university gymnasium. The exercises for the day followed, in library hall, where Miss Mary W. Plummer gave a short comparative survey of "European and American libraries," and Dr. J. K. Hosmer read an amusing fable, entitled "From the readers' point of view—and the era of the placard," in which he touched with caustic satire upon the present-day "booming" of books. The visit to the

beautiful structure of the Historical Society was next in order; visits were also made by many to the rooms of the State Library Commission in the capitol, where an informal reception was held; a group photograph was taken on the steps of the Historical Society building; and return to Waukesha was made before dark, where the evening closed with a reception tendered by the Waukesha federation of women's clubs.

Tuesday morning's session proved perhaps the most interesting occasion of the conference. The report on gifts and bequests, prepared by George Watson Cole, was distributed in printed form and read by title. It showed total gifts to libraries during the past year of \$16,000,000, of which \$11,000,000 were given by Andrew Carnegie. The report of the Publishing Board was read by W. I. Fletcher, and the subject of co-operative printed catalog cards was brought up by several members of the board. It was announced that the issue of such cards for general library use would be undertaken by the Library of Congress, and Mr. Putnam briefly outlined the plan under consideration. The by-laws adopted by the council, in conformity with the constitution, were read, and the committee on memorial to John Fiske presented a minute, expressing on behalf of the American Library Association its "profound grief at the departure of a writer who was a dominant force in American literature," and its sense "that in this passing of a great thinker, historian and spiritual leader our land and our time have sustained irreparable loss." "Book copyright" was the first paper on the program, and in the absence of Thorvald Solberg, Register of Copyrights, Mr. Solberg's careful and thorough presentation of copyright conditions was read by J. C. Hanson, chief of the Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

"The trusteeship of literature" was the title under which George Iles presented an extension of his favorite plan for the "appraisal" of literature. His paper was a plea for the establishment of a central bureau of appraisal of literature. Such work, he felt, required a home, a central bureau, with a permanent and adequately-paid staff of editors and assistants. The training of such a staff is begun in the instruction now being given in advanced bibliography at the New York State Library school at Albany. Much more should be done than to bring books to these critical balances. Within the functions of such a bureau were co-operative cataloging, the issue of elementary and special "library tracts," an exhibition of material to inform the founder of a public library, and information for legislators. To found and endow such a bureau would be costly, but it was thought that funds might be expected from the same sources of generosity and appreciation which have given us so many of our libraries.

A strong note of dissent to the principles set forth by Mr. Iles was sounded, in a sec-

ond paper on the subject, by Dr. Richard T. Ely, director of the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin, who considered the theories involved extremely dangerous and a menace to the progress of science. Granting the general need, by librarians, of assistance in the selection of books, and admitting the harm which comes from the reading of "crank" literature in economics and science, Dr. Ely believed that the magnitude of the interests involved required conservative action. "Have we," he asked, "a judicial body of men who could render these estimates?" So far as contemporary literature is concerned, he answered emphatically "No." He called attention to the frequent narrowness and prejudice of book reviewers. The personal element in the matter of reviews should be considered, and the absence of an objective standard was a further objection. For years we had been struggling for freedom of thought, learning and science. This proposal was an attack on liberty, a proposal to establish an *index librorum prohibitorum* and an *index expurgatorius*. Above all things, effort should be to keep a free way for new truth.

There was short but animated discussion, Mr. Putnam, in particular, setting forth concisely the distinction between "selection" and "exclusion" which librarians especially are called upon to observe, and pointing out the great practical benefits in this direction of such a scheme as that advocated by Mr. Iles.

"The relationship of publishers, booksellers and libraries" was presented by Millard W. Palmer, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in a paper, and by R. R. Bowker, in a short talk. It was practically an outline of the plans adopted for the regulation of trade discounts by the American Publishers' Association, referring to their effects upon library purchases. Both speakers were in sympathy with the movement for reform in the book trade, and urged libraries to support it so far as lay in their power. As a result of the discussion, it was recommended that a committee be appointed to consider and report further on the subject.

Simultaneous meetings, committee sessions, and "round table" discussions made up the further conference record. The work of travelling libraries, especially in Wisconsin, was earnestly presented by Mr. Hutchins, and the short session given to this subject was remarkable in its elicitation of touching and interesting experiences. Under direction of Melvil Dewey, a round table meeting was held to consider the work of state library commissions, including travelling libraries; the Catalog Section in animated informal discussion considered technical details regarding rules for printed catalog cards; the A. L. A. council held sessions; an exhibit of lantern slides of library buildings was shown by W. R. Eastman on Tuesday evening; there was an "Elementary institute," in which short talks were given by Mr. Dewey, Mr. Brett, Miss

Countryman and others; a round table meeting for considering the work of state library associations and women's clubs in advancing library interests was held under the direction of Miss Marilla Freeman, and proved most stimulating to a large audience; and there was an interesting meeting dealing with the question of professional instruction in bibliography, conducted by A. G. S. Josephson, of the John Crary Library.

The polls were open for the election of officers on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning a short final general session was held, when the result of the election was announced as follows: *President*: Dr. John S. Billings; *1st vice-president*: Dr. J. K. Hosmer; *2d vice-president*: Miss Electra Doren; *Secretary*: F. W. Faxon; *Treasurer*: Gardner M. Jones; *Recorder*: Miss Helen E. Haines; *Trustee of endowment fund*: C. C. Soule; *Members of Council*: Mary E. Ahern, E. H. Anderson, Johnson Brigham, John Thomson, H. M. Utley. At this session the committee on resolutions presented its report, acknowledging the many courtesies extended to the Association, and after its adoption by a rising vote, the president in a few appropriate words declared adjournment. Sessions of sections and special meetings, as noted, filled the remainder of the day, but by evening the delegates had scattered, some to attend the educational convention in Detroit, others to return directly east or west, and others to share in a homeward trip through the lakes to Buffalo, with a day or two at the Pan-American Exposition. The lake trip was taken by about 50, and it came as a restful and delightful change after a meeting that will be remembered as one of the busiest and most varied in the records of the Library Association.

CONFERENCE NOTES.

ONE of the most interesting of the smaller meetings of the conference was that held by the Wisconsin Library Association on July 4. Its keynote was a desire to secure better library facilities for the rural population, and as a special means to this end a vigorous campaign has been begun to permit the delivery of library books by rural mail carriers. A bill amending the postal regulations to permit such library delivery will be introduced in the next Congress by Congressman Jenkins, of Wisconsin. The improvement of existing postal regulations, as relating to library books, received, indeed, considerable attention at several of the meetings, and a committee was appointed by the A. L. A. Council to consider express and postal rates on library books, with a view to securing lower rates and better facilities for the transportation of travelling libraries and other book parcels from libraries.

THE conditions of the conference gave unusual opportunities for small special meetings of a few persons interested in some certain phase of library work. As an example, six or eight librarians from smaller cities which

have recently received Carnegie gifts met for luncheon together, armed with plans and outlines of their proposed buildings, and, between courses, talked over individual problems and experiences. Similar meetings were held by four or five interested in a special branch of cataloging; bibliographical workers met informally to compare methods, and these group conferences were felt by many to be among the most directly useful features of the convention.

As usual, a special conference badge was distributed. It was a medal, about the size of a silver dollar, bearing the arms of Wisconsin on the reverse, and the device of an Indian at a spring on the obverse, and suspended by a red ribbon from a clasp in the form of a badger. Among other souvenirs of the meeting was an artistic booklet describing the beautiful Wisconsin State Historical Society building, with numerous illustrations, which was prepared by the Art Metal Construction Co. and distributed in honor of "Madison day"; and an attractive special edition of Walter Bagehot's essay on "Shakespeare the man," privately published for distribution at the meeting by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. Of the latter a few extra copies remain, which the publishers will be glad to send, on request, to librarians who were unable to attend the convention.

"EXHIBIT" features of the meeting were interesting, though no special efforts had been made in this direction. The travelling library systems of several states were represented by specimen cases, the Wisconsin display being naturally the strongest, and including many striking photographs of the "backwoods" regions into which the little libraries have brought their inspiration. Bulletin work was shown from various libraries, for adults and children, noteworthy in this direction being the several bulletins from Drexel Institute; there were sets of blanks, forms and reports; and numerous trade exhibits. The Cincinnati Public Library had engaged a room for its display, which included many handsome photographs, with catalogs, reports and records.

State Library Commissions.

IDAHO LIBRARY COMMISSION: Mrs. E. J. Dockery, secretary, Boise City.

The new commission has begun its work by buying 500 books to be divided into 10 sections or travelling libraries. They are now being prepared by Mrs. Dockery, secretary of the commission. The libraries selected have been in the proportion of one-third fiction, one-third juvenile, and the balance biographical, historical and miscellaneous, including works on irrigation, dairy farming, home work, zoölogy, and related subjects. In addition to these travelling libraries the commission intends to assist the people of the state in their general reading in other ways.

Most important of these is the privilege granted to private individuals to take books direct from the commission in Boisé City without the intervention of any local library. This will throw open the reference collection in the Boisé City Public Library, the best in the state, permitting borrowers, upon nominal conditions, to call for books and retain them for a week at a time, paying transportation charges amounting to about 25 cents.

NEW YORK: PUBLIC LIBRARIES DIVISION.
Melvil Dewey, director, Albany, N. Y.

The annual report of the Public Libraries Division for the year ending Sept. 30, 1900, has appeared, bearing date of May, 1901, as Bulletin 38 of the Home Education Department, University of the State of New York. There are 175 libraries reported as under university inspection, containing 606,332 v. and having a circulation of 2,182,154; 86 libraries are registered as "maintaining a proper standard"; and 141 libraries in 43 counties were visited by the state inspector, W. R. Eastman, and his assistants during the year. The total number of libraries reported is 1035, an increase of 50 over the preceding year. "The increase in the class of public libraries is 58. Libraries supported wholly or in part by local taxation are 641, or 61 more than in 1899. Those receiving state aid in some form are 778, or 71 more than last year. The free lending libraries are 460, a gain of 29. These free lending libraries added 207,806 volumes and increased their circulation 1,056,918, an average daily advance of 2895. The total free circulation in the state was 8,452,445, an average of 23,157 daily, 387 for each 100 volumes in those libraries and 1163 for each 1000 of the population."

Summarized reports from various libraries as to new buildings, administrative changes, etc., are given; and there is the usual full tabulated record of library statistics. Other subjects reported upon are the A. L. A. exhibit prepared by the New York State Library for the Paris Exposition; the various library association and club meetings, and meetings of N. E. A. Library Section and National Association of State Librarians; travelling libraries, rural library extension and library insurance.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY COMMISSION: A. H. Chase, secretary, State Library, Concord.

The *Bulletin* of the commission for June contains several excellent practical papers, chief among them being Henry J. Carr's "Office suggestions for small libraries," which gives hints for filing correspondence, keeping pamphlets, clippings and notes. "Rural house-to-house delivery of books" is outlined by Sam Walter Foss, and under the title "Books for New Hampshire ministers" Rev. G. A. Jackson describes the work of sending theological books to isolated clergymen, as carried on from the General Theological Library of Boston.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: H. C. Wellman, Public Library, Brookline.

Secretary: G. E. Nutting, Public Library, Fitchburg.

Treasurer: Miss Theodosia Macurdy, Public Library, Boston.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held on Wednesday, June 12, at Methuen in the Nevins Memorial Library.

After the word of welcome from Hon. Joseph S. Howe, trustee of the library, the subject of the morning, "The library and the child," was opened by Miss Mabel Temple, of North Adams. She treated of general work with children, describing the work done through a summer club in directing the children's reading. She told of the select library of children's books, which has already been mentioned in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and of the nature talks given in the children's room on birds and flowers.

Mrs. M. A. Sanders, of Pawtucket, spoke of children as the link between the library and the home, and the librarian as the "Mother of the multitude."

Mrs. M. E. Root, children's librarian at Providence, told of the work done with schools as carried out in Providence. To induce teachers to come to the library, 2000 school duplicates are placed on open shelves in the children's room, and each teacher may take 10 books at a time for supplementary class readers or to recharge to the pupils. One of the special features of the Providence library is the class room adjoining the children's room, which is at the disposal of a class for any grade whatever. For such classes books, pictures, maps, applicable to the subject to be treated, are placed on the shelves. The result is that children learn to use the library who have never before been cardholders. The class room is also used for exhibiting pictures. Interest in nature study is also increased by the duplicate books on birds and flowers kept in the room.

Mr. H. C. Wellman, of Brookline, dealt with the reference work with schools; that is, the work done which deals with books as sources of information. He considered it the duty of the librarian to teach that the library is the source of self-education and to teach how to acquire knowledge. In Brookline the children's reference room consists of a collection of about 2000 volumes of collateral material to be used with the topical method of teaching and to train the sense of discrimination. He called attention to the importance of knowing the sequence of the alphabet. Class instruction has been given to the 8th and 9th grades in the library, the lectures treating of (1) the make-up of the book; (2) the bibliographical side, i.e., the title-page, author's name, publisher, copyright, contents, index, and preface; (3) the general reference books; (4) with the 9th grade, introduction to the

card catalog, the A. L. A. index, "Poole's index," etc., with quizzes at the end of the lesson. Subjects were assigned to the child, who was required to find all he could in the reference collection.

Following the reports of the secretary and treasurer the following officers were elected for the coming year: president, H. C. Wellman, Brookline Public Library; vice-presidents, Clarence W. Ayer, Brockton Public Library; Miss Nellie L. Fox, Morse Institute, Natick, secretary, G. E. Nutting, Fitchburg Public Library; treasurer, Miss Theodosia E. Macurdy; recorder, Miss Nina E. Browne.

Mr. G. M. Jones told of the plans for the A. L. A. meeting. Upon motion of Mr. W. H. Tillinghast it was voted that the Massachusetts Library Club should extend to the A. L. A. an invitation to hold the 1902 meeting in the vicinity of Boston, and Mr. Fletcher was chosen delegate to present the invitation of the club to the council.

After luncheon, which was served in the house of Mrs. Nevins, the afternoon was devoted to seeing the points of interest in Melthuen and visiting the Lawrence Public Library.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: F. M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. T. Gerould, University of Missouri, Columbia.

An informal meeting of the Missouri Library Association was held at the Fountain Spring House at Waukesha on the afternoon of July 4. About 15 members were present, including all but one of the executive committee.

The matter of the proposed state library commission was discussed and a program of education agreed upon in preparation for the next General Assembly.

Mr. Gerould, of the state university, announced that one of the forthcoming bulletins of the university would probably be devoted to the extension of library interests in the state. After some discussion, it was agreed, tentatively, that the next annual meeting of the association should be held in Kansas City, Mo., on the 24th and 25th of October, and that an effort should be made to secure the co-operation of the neighboring states in the program of the meeting.

J. T. GEROULD, *Secretary.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: Miss Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.

Secretary: H. W. Denio, State Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss Bessie I. Parker, Public Library, Dover.

The semi-annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held in Peterborough, N. H., June 27. It had been the de-

sire of the librarians of the state for some time to meet in the home of the earliest free public library, and this year the desire has been gratified. Two sessions were held, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, and a goodly number were in attendance at each session. Mr. Ezra M. Smith, one of the selectmen, and Mr. John M. Brennan, a member of the local library committee and also of the state library commission, gave the words of welcome. The point was made, incidentally, by Mr. Brennan that in determining which was the earliest free public library it is necessary that a library should be supported by the public as well as to be used by it freely in order that it could claim to be a free public library.

The program was taken up by Mr. C. Edward Wright, of Whitefield, by introducing the topic of "The passing of the age limit." He called attention to the fact that where an age limit existed it was frequently avoided by the child getting his desired books from the library by using his parents' cards, so that the intent of the rule was annulled. The age limit in New Hampshire was very plainly being lowered. He advocated abolishing the rule entirely on the ground that so many children, perhaps the majority according to one authority, left school at the age of 12 and that unless they acquired the reading habit before leaving school they never would.

Under the topic of "What up-to-date features can a small, poor library have," one and another mentioned the following: Gather local matter concerning the library, the local institutions, the town. Make bulletins or placards of authors' pictures, adding lists of their books in the library. Use the illustrated paper covers of new books in the same way. Have a vase of flowers on the desk or reading table. Display the books relating to the holidays of the year in their season. Use the two-card system, so that every one can have two books at the same time. Give access to shelves as much as practicable. Have book lists printed by local papers. Display new books. Put up a conspicuous sign on the outside of the building. Have an open shelf for boys' books and another for girls' books near by.

Next was the discussion as to whether the library's rules should be elastic, or as the program put it, "Should the borrower's point of view—I do not ask that the rules be broken for me, but it is a poor rule that is not a little elastic—be the librarian's point of view." It was the evident opinion of the meeting that the rules generally should be elastic, with the exception of the one relating to fines. That one should be carried out impartially.

Miss Mary Morison read a paper on the "Selection of books for libraries," which was most interesting and suggestive.

The remainder of the evening was largely given to discussing the "Standard library" as maintained by Mr. Foster, of the Providence Public Library. The list of authors which he has selected for this library was written on a

blackboard and displayed in a convenient place. Selections from a series of articles which had appeared in a New York paper on this library were read and discussed. Miss Macurdy, of the Boston Public Library, gave a brief description of the work in the Order Department of that library, and Miss Chandler, librarian of the Lancaster (Mass.) Public Library, spoke of the work of the Woman's Education Association of Boston.

After the afternoon session the visitors were given a delightful drive of two miles out to the home of Mr. George S. and Miss Mary Morison. They were entertained here most hospitably in a spacious house. A sprinkling of the town's people added to the pleasure of all. The party returned to town by a different route, and thus the beautiful valleys and hills of the surrounding country were shown to good advantage.

Library Clubs.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.

President: Camillo von Klenze, University of Chicago.

Secretary: A. G. S. Josephson, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

A meeting of such resident and non-resident members of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago as were in attendance on the A. L. A. convention met at the Fountain House, Waukesha, on the afternoon of July 4. Mr. C. W. Andrews presided.

Mr. John Thomson, of Philadelphia, who was unable to be present, had sent a paper on "A Bibliographical Society of America," which was read by Mr. C. B. Roden. Mr. Thomson's paper was a plea for the development of the Bibliographical Society into a body of more national scope. He recommended engaging the services "at some (to be agreed upon) headquarters of a certain number of *ex officio* and one or two paid officers, whose duty it should be to collect copies of all current and, as circumstances permit, past bibliographical works.

"Though the society when established could not hope to have the general reputation of such societies as the Rowfant, Caxton, Grolier and Philobiblon, it would need but a few years' steady work to make the 'Bibliographical Society of America' an important and highly valued institution. The best way to start would be to extend the borders and widen the scope of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, and undertake some scheme which will secure the interest of persons widely scattered. Each great city should have its local center or committee, and all these local centers should concentrate their work in the national society. Whilst it might be undesirable to try to concentrate a national interest in a Chicago, Boston, New York or San Francisco institution, the centralization

of the work might be begun by making the Library of Congress the hub of the scheme. A first annual meeting could be held at Washington, and afterwards in various convenient places, but at whatever place the national center is to be fixed, thitherwards it should be the duty and interest of every local center to collect and bring together every book on bibliography that could be procured, and there should be deposited every item of bibliographical work executed by the different centers. I cannot but think that there are many university libraries, many public libraries, and even some private library owners who would be glad to assist in the development of so important an undertaking. When books are published, whether it is considered a hardship or not, copies are deposited in certain national collections, and though such a bibliographical society as is now being considered could not compel the deposit of publications within the lines of its interest, it is impossible to doubt that it would be a pleasure and a pride to editors and compilers of bibliographical lists to have their works deposited in some such center as I am pleading for. It would probably be no difficult matter to procure suitable headquarters by purchasing a house on bonds issued to the members, the house to be maintained at a moderate cost, as are the headquarters of the Rowfant, Grolier and Philobiblon Clubs. The importance of the matter is such that it should be thoroughly considered before it is put on one side as impracticable. I believe it can be done, and I respectfully submit the suggestion for the consideration of the Bibliographical Society of Chicago, with the full assurance that it will receive careful consideration."

An informal discussion followed. Mr. Beer recommended a union list of bibliographies in American libraries, supplemented by a collection of such bibliographies as are nowhere to be found.

Mr. Fletcher pointed out that the fine collection of bibliographical works now being made at the Library of Congress would before long be accessible for loans to all parts of the country.

Mr. Josephson suggested that local societies be formed, and that the non-resident members be charged with forming such societies in their home cities, to be united through a national council.

It was pointed out, however, that a great many people who might be interested in joining a national society live scattered in places where local societies could not be formed.

Mr. Andrews thought the better plan would be for the Chicago society to go on a year or so longer and issue a couple of creditable publications, thereby proving its reason for existence, and drawing more non-resident members to its ranks. At the moment when these outnumber the resident members it would be in order to change the name and organization of the society, and enlarge plans and field of work.

On motion of Mr. Fletcher, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three resident members to consider Mr. Thomson's suggestions, and to report at a similar meeting to be held in connection with the next meeting of the A. L. A.

Mr. Beer moved, and it was voted, that the council be asked to consider the advisability of and to take steps towards the compilation of a union list of bibliographies in leading American libraries.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON, *Secretary.*

EASTERN MAINE LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Ralph K. Jones, University of Maine, Orono.

Secretary-Treasurer: J. H. Winchester, Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

The Eastern Maige Library Club held its second meeting on Friday, June 21, in the Y. M. C. A. building, Bangor. There was a good attendance and much interest shown in the papers and the discussions following each one.

The meeting was opened by an address of welcome by Mr. Samuel L. Boardman, president of the De Burians Book Club, response being made by Mr. J. H. Winchester, of the Stewart Free Library, Corinna.

Mrs. Kate C. Estabrook, representing the Maine Library Commission, read a paper on "Woman's clubs as an aid to a library." The second paper on "Aids to librarians," was by Mr. Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine. Beginning with the definition that "librarian is a man or a woman who is supposed to know everything in books and everything about books," Mr. Jones suggested various books and library devices which would help the librarian, and would prevent the public from discovering that librarians are not infallible. At the afternoon session charging systems were described by Mrs. Lizzie S. Springhal, librarian of the Dexter Library, followed by Mrs. L. D. Carver, who spoke of the ideal village library and what it should contain. The last paper, by Mr. Ernest W. Emery, assistant librarian of the Maine State Library, on "The public libraries of Maine," was of general as well as local interest in giving the history and progress of the public library movement in Maine.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: W. I. Fletcher, College Library, Amherst.

Secretary: Miss Ida F. Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

Northfield gave the Western Massachusetts Library Club a very warm reception (mercury 85° in the shade) on the occasion of the annual meeting, June 6. The visitors were met at the station by one of the trustees and escorted to the beautiful Dickinson Library.

They were cordially welcomed by the librarian, Mrs. F. J. Stockbridge, and after a short inspection of the building, repaired to the hall upstairs for the meeting, which was called to order by the president, Mr. W. I. Fletcher. Rev. George F. Piper gave the address of welcome and read a short historical sketch of the town.

Mr. Fletcher, at the close of the paper, called attention to the diffusion of the club's work, its effort to interest the whole town, the teachers as well as the librarian and trustees, especially by means of the library institutes, which have just been started, two already having been held. He then gave a talk on "The public library in the 20th century."

This was followed by a discussion of the best days and hours for a small library to be open, introduced by Miss Julia Kavana, of Wendell. She rehearsed the experiences of a very small town and a very small library in its efforts to suit men, women, and children. Saturday seemed the best day for all, and, after several experiments, 1.30 to 5 were found to be the best hours. Miss Montague, of Sunderland, gave her experiences, which showed that for them Saturday was not a good day, since it was not a school day and all the children would not come to the village, as they did the first five days. A number of facts showing great variety in days and hours of opening brought out the conclusion that it was largely a matter of adaptation to conditions.

Dinner was served at the Loveland House, and was followed by a drive, to which all were invited by the trustees of the library.

The afternoon session opened with business and the election of officers for the ensuing year: These officers were elected: President, George Stockwell, of Westfield; vice-presidents, F. G. Willcox, of Holyoke, Miss A. J. Montague, of Sunderland; secretary, Miss I. F. Farrar, of Springfield; treasurer, Mrs. A. J. Hawks, of Williamsburg.

The first paper was read by Miss Mary Medlicott on "The A. L. A., what is it? the Waukesha meeting," in which she described the national association of librarians, and emphasized the need of keeping in line with the forward movements of the day by joining in methods of work and getting the spirit of congenial intercourse.

Mr. F. G. Willcox, of the Holyoke Library, spoke on "How far should the librarian advise the public as to reading?" He said: "From the question we infer two conditions. The public is in need of advice, the library should supply it. Advice is needed by readers to guard them against various tricks of the publishers' trade, and their own false notions as to the values of books. This advisory function properly belongs to the librarian as a corollary of his position."

Miss Lucy C. Richmond, of Adams, who opened the discussion on "What proportion of the appropriation should be spent for books,

for periodicals, for running expenses," recalled by way of illustration an amusing attempt to learn to cook when she thought she could rely upon the experience of an old housekeeper, but every question met with the reply, "That depends." So, she said, the proportions depend upon the character of the town and of the readers. In mill towns the money spent upon the reading rooms gives better returns than that spent in any other way. The people have very little time, but time enough to glance through a paper or a magazine. In closing she said: "The only proportion which I should attempt to make in the investment of the appropriation would be this one: as the use is to the sum expended so let the sum expended be to the appropriation."

A very suggestive paper for small libraries on "What periodicals should be purchased," written by Mr. George Stockwell, of Westfield, was read by Mr. Kingsbury.

An abrupt adjournment had to be made at the close of this paper, as nearly half the company were obliged to take an early train, and the meeting broke up with the usual feeling that a day is a very short time for a library meeting.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

LIST OF GRADUATES, JUNE, 1901.

One-Year Course.

Bessie Russell Baldwin,
Henrietta Collins Bartlett,
Joanna Wood Burnet,
Susan Clendenin,
Annie Katharine Emery,
Annie Horton Gilman,
Flora de Gogorza,
Anna Winter Hall,
Bertha Florence Hathaway,
Franklin Ferguson Hopper,
Metta Ryman Ludey,
Bertha Miller,
Helen Moore,
Marian Sutherland Morse,
Ethel Regina Noyes,
Fanny Mortimer Thayer,
Sara Cleveland Van de Carr.
Sarah Frances Worthington,
Fanny Amelia Sheldon.

Historical Course.

Mary Frances Isom,
Leslie Merritt,
Lucy Ware Perry.

Course for Children's Librarians.

Louise Mears,
Laura M. Sikes,
Elizabeth C. Stevens,
Bertha Ottonia Trube.

Reviews.

LANGLOIS, Ch. V. *Manuel de bibliographie historique*. 1er fasc. [Nouvelle éd. entièrement refondue.] Paris, Hachette & Cie, 1901. 12+258 p. D.

On the first appearance in 1896 of the present portion of this work it was welcomed by historical students as an original and effective addition to their tools. It has since been universally recognized as one of the most useful bibliographical contributions of recent years, and as such indispensable to every library.

Perhaps the most important result of the book is that it will promote the systematic study of bibliography in connection with university instruction, and it is greatly to the credit of M. Langlois that he has clearly pointed out the lines upon which this study should be conducted. Considering the importance attached by scholars to the bibliographical addenda of scientific works, the general ignorance of educated people concerning the most commonplace sources of bibliographical information is little short of astonishing. While in our universities the most painstaking care is exercised to inculcate methods in this or that science, in compiling the bibliography of his subject the student is left to plunder the catalog for titles and encouraged by special privilege to rummage the shelves. In this branch of his work system is unknown, because it has not as yet been accorded a definite place in the college curriculum.

Although M. Langlois has departed from the conventional form in which such literature is cast, as a bibliography his work is worthy of almost unqualified praise. Under the general heading "Instruments bibliographiques" he treats (bk. 1) of "Eléments de bibliographie générale" (73 p.) and (bk. 2) of "Instruments de bibliographie historique" (127 p.).

The subheadings of these two parts give a clear idea of the scope of the work:

- I. Chap. 1. Bibliographies universelles.
- 2. Bibliographies nationales.
- 3. Bibliographies de bibliographies.
- II. Chap. 1. Bibliographie des sources originales.
- 2. Bibliographies nationales de bibliographie historique.
- 3. Repertoires de bibliographie historique.
- Bibliographie retrospective
- 4. Same. Bibliographie courante.

As each of these sections has numerous subdivisions, the whole work presents a carefully classed catalog, with annotations, of general and historical bibliography. But as the space devoted to these large subjects, including the literary framework, is limited to 200 pages, it will be seen at once that the

plan is designedly selective rather than complete. Under such circumstances it would be easy to compile a large list of omissions of a minor character, but considering the manifest thoroughness of the author's bibliographical knowledge it must be accepted that the omissions are the result of elimination and not of oversight.

It must, however, be pointed out that M. Langlois has not embraced the opportunity afforded by this new edition to remove some blemishes which appeared in the earlier form of his work. As an example, the section entitled "Répertoires généraux de publications périodiques" presents a jumble of indexes to periodicals, lists of periodicals, and indexes to individual sets; moreover, while it mentions the "Cumulative index" and the A. L. A. printed catalog cards, it omits any reference to Poole, Cotgreave, and the "Annual literary index." This is probably the worst part of the book.

Apart from the slight addition in references to the literature which has appeared since 1896, the result of the revision which the work has undergone is apparent mainly in the presence of some criticisms which would have benefited the author's reputation by consignment to the waste-basket. No doubt there is much truth in the contention of M. Langlois that universal bibliographies are now impossible of execution, but this opinion scarcely justifies the derogatory tone shown in such phrases as "Les imaginations des rêveurs d' 'Index' ou de 'Catalogues' universels sont extrêmement monotones." However imperfect the compilations of the Institut International de Bibliographie may be, they are of some utility, and merit a defence quite as much as the miscalled "Manuel de bibliographie générale" of the author's friend, M. Stein.

There is, in fact, evident throughout the book an intolerance which does not tend to disarm criticism towards such slips as the designation of the British Museum Catalogue as an example of the "dictionary system." But on the whole one can but smile at the contempt shown for such publications as "reader's lists" and "reader's guides," of which M. Langlois says:

"Les sentiments qui animent les auteurs de Reader's guides sont l'instinct de propagande (si répandu, sous toutes les formes, dans les pays anglo-saxons) et une compassion fraternelle pour cette immense fraction du public qui lit absolument au hasard." Later, the "Manual of historical literature" of Prof. Adams, and "toutes les compilations analogues" are branded as "médiocres ou ridicules."

On the whole, so far as the bibliographical portion of the work is concerned the 1896 edition is even preferable to this revised version, especially as the table of contents and index have been omitted. Two volumes on "Histoire et organisation des études historiques" are to follow. FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ADKINS, R. F. School libraries: efforts of a county superintendent. (*In Journal of Education* (New England), June 20, 1901. 53:402.)

The letters which Mr. Adkins sent to all the teachers and all the members of school boards in his county in Nebraska are given.

APPLETONS' ANNUAL CYCLOPAEDIA for 1900 contains two articles of special interest to librarians, one on American fiction and the other on Public libraries. The former is by A. Schade van Westrum, and the latter by Frank Weitenkampf.

BALLARD, Harlan H. Boys and girls in the public library. (*In St. Nicholas*, July, 1901. 28:837-839.)

Every one interested in methods of work with children in libraries should read this article. "In bringing this paper to a close I must say that I think very little of courses of reading, unless they are made exceedingly flexible. It is not natural for children, when taking a walk, to march like soldiers on duty, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left; and while they must be kept headed in the right direction, they must be allowed to make all kinds of little side excursions, now in pursuit of a butterfly or a flower, and again from sheer love of transient waywardness and wandering."

HARSHAW, W. R. A public library in a small town. (*In The Outlook*, June 29, 1901. 68:492-494.)

Tells how a few persons started a free public library in a small town in eastern Pennsylvania.

The *Revue des Bibliothèques* now includes American correspondence on library affairs from Miss Mary W. Plummer. The first instalment appeared in the January-March number of the *Revue*, and touched mainly upon the Publishing Board's plans for printed catalog cards.

SPIVAK, C. D. Medical departments in public libraries. (*In Journal of the American Medical Association*, June 15, 1901. 36: 1704-1705.)

In answer to the recent articles on this subject by Dr. G. E. Wire in *Public Libraries*.

WEISSE, H. V. Reading for the young. (*In Contemporary Review*, June, 1901. 79:829-838.)

This article seeks to answer the question: "What is the real state of things in the matter of reading on the part of young people today, as compared with those of a previous generation?" The author takes a pessimistic

view of the present state of affairs, but offers no definite solution of the problem how "to repel the pestilence that walketh in the magazine."

LOCAL.

Adams (N. Y.) F. L. Assoc. On June 22, the association held its first annual meeting. The secretary's report covering the first eight months of the library's history shows the following figures: Added 15,000; circulation 7005, an average of 66 a day. Cards issued, 403. While the library has thus far been supported by the association aided by the state appropriation, contributions of books or money from those interested would greatly increase its power for good.

Alton, Mo. Jennie D. Hayner L. On July 1 the Jennie D. Hayner Library became a free public library, its support being guaranteed by friends of the institution. It will be open three days a week.

Belchertown, Mass. Clapp Memorial L. The 14th annual report as given in the local press, may be summarized as follows: Added 163; total 6891. Increase in registration 56. Circulation 9168, which shows a slight increase over that of the last year. Suggestions for enlargement and for enforcing the rules and regulations are made.

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. The annual meeting on June 12, of the board of trustees was devoted to the election of officers, consideration of the resignations of Mrs. Clara M. Wilson, the librarian, and of Miss Schmidt, first assistant, and appointment of their successors. Miss Miriam E. Carey was elected librarian, with Miss Lucretia E. Clapp and Miss Meta Buettnner as assistants.

Catskill, N. Y. At a local election on June 18 the taxpayers accepted Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$20,000 for a free library and pledged the village to expend \$2000 a year for its maintenance.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. Following Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 has come a discussion as to the best possible site for the new building. The land now under consideration is May's Island, regarding the drainage and utilization of which expert opinion has been asked.

Charleston (S. C.) L. Soc. As given in the local press, the report of the Library Society at its 153d annual meeting is briefly as follows: Added 805, not including 322 vols. of government publications, 100 maps and 270 pamphlets. Circulation 33,183, an increase of 2279 over the previous year. Receipts from the Jockey Club endowment, City of Charleston, rebinding fund, and general account, \$4338.35. This total, however, includes balances of cash on hand at beginning of year, etc. Expenses \$3286.40.

Although no specialized reports of the work

of the departments are given, the president sums up the results by saying that "the general condition of the library is thoroughly satisfactory." Book-buying, aside from current fiction, has been with the end in view of completing the English literature collection. Most of the books have been imported from London, saving 40 to 50 cents a volume in the remission of duties and the purchase of books first hand.

Chelsea (Mass.) P. L. (31st rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 607; total 16,597. Issued, home use 78,510 (fict. 60.35%; juv. 22.66%); called for in reading room 5901. Sunday attendance 419. New registration 632; total 5931.

"Our history for the year is briefly written, consisting as it does merely of the most careful adjustment of the small funds placed in our hands. We believe, however, that the library has been of broad usefulness during the past year, both to individuals and to our public schools, the latter use being especially encouraged."

Chicago. Newberry L. One of the most notable acquisitions made in many years by an American library has been that of the Bonaparte philological collection by the Newberry Library. The collection, numbering 1500 volumes, written in every language or dialect in Europe, was formed by Prince Lucien Bonaparte, a son of the great Napoleon's eldest brother. A renowned philologist and with almost unlimited funds at his command, he devoted 40 years to bringing together this unrivaled collection. Before his death in 1891, he had himself begun to catalog his treasures, but the work has since been completed by other hands. Ten years ago Mr. Edward E. Ayer, one of the directors of the Newberry Library, began negotiations for the collection, but the Bonaparte family were enabled to keep the books for a little longer. On June 27 last Mr. Ayer received word that the offer was at last accepted.

The library has been valued at \$200,000, but it is said that the Newberry directors have paid a much smaller price. As soon as the collection can be checked up and packed, it will start for its new home.

Clinton, Mass. At a special town meeting held July 10 it was voted to amend the by-laws for the purpose of guaranteeing an annual appropriation of \$2500 for library support. This action is the outcome of the conditions imposed by Mr. Carnegie in offering \$25,000 for a new building, *viz.*, that the city should provide a permanent fund that would yield a yearly income of \$2500. This the city found impossible to accomplish without increasing its indebtedness to an unwise amount, so the matter was laid before Mr. Carnegie, and the plan was proposed for providing support by appropriation from the tax roll in perpetuity. Mr. Carnegie declared himself

satisfied with the arrangement, and it now remains for the superior court to determine whether such amendment to the by-laws is constitutional.

Columbus (O.) P. School L. Mr. Hensel, the librarian, has prepared a history of the library for the volume on libraries in Ohio, to be issued by the state library commission. The library was originally the Ohio School Library, created through the provisions of the act of 1846, and containing in 1853 1830 v., located in three grammar schools. In 1864 a law was passed providing for the consolidation of the several libraries into one central library, and in 1873 the collection was transferred from the high school to the public library, organized in that year, about 1000 v. being maintained as a separate high school collection. Finally in 1891 it was reorganized as the Public School Library, and entered upon its independent career under the charge of Mr. J. H. Spielman, who died in 1896, and was succeeded in that year by Mr. Hensel. "To-day the Public School Library is a public library and a school library in every sense of the two terms. It still lacks a good large reading and reference room, and a children's reading room. Its school work consists, First, in having a reference library in each of the 33 elementary buildings, the four high schools and one normal school, to which additions suitable to the grades therein are made annually. Second, in furnishing the normal and high schools such books as teachers and pupils can use to the best advantage in supplementing text-books and studies. These books are selected by the teachers and retained in the buildings, during the entire session if necessary. Nearly 1500 volumes were thus sent to the three high schools last year. Third, in having a supplementary reading department of nearly 15,000 volumes for the elementary schools. Four weeks' use in the schools constitute an issue of the books in this department. They are issued generally in lots of 25 copies at one time. Fourth, in operating a series of branch libraries for the children in 19 of the outlying elementary buildings, and three special branch libraries in the departments of literature in the high schools. The number of volumes in the elementary school varies from 100 to 125, and the books can be changed at any time to suit the requirements."

Connellsburg, Pa. Plans for the Carnegie library having been considered and the site chosen, the project now seems likely to have a set-back. The land selected was the site of an old burial ground deeded to the town by Zachariah Connell for that purpose, but, it seems, to revert to his heirs in case its use as a burial place were abandoned. The heirs have, therefore, decided to take the matter into court, hoping to recover their title to the land.

Conway. N. H. Jenks Memorial L. On

June 13, the Jenks Memorial Library was dedicated with appropriate exercises. The library was built at a cost of about \$50,000 by Mrs. Jenks as a memorial to her husband Dr. Thomas L. Jenks of Boston, who was born in Conway. The townspeople gave the site and are now determined to provide the books as well as the necessary income.

Derby Neck (Ct.) L. The fourth annual meeting was held on June 26, for the election of officers and reading of reports. The library now numbers between 4000 and 5000 books.

Dublin, N. H. H. P. Farnham Memorial L. On June 30 the artistic and well-arranged library given by Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York as a memorial to her husband, was formally presented to the town with most interesting exercises. The building has cost over \$20,000, and it is understood that Mrs. Farnham has added an endowment of \$3000 a year for heat, light and repairs. As the town of Dublin has a collection of almost 4000 volumes, resulting from the merging of several small libraries dating from 1818, this new building will not only give ample present accommodations, but will also be an incentive for future expansion.

The dedication exercises consisted of words of welcome from Mr. H. D. Larned, of Dublin, and his formal acceptance for the town of the deeds of bequest from Mrs. Farnham, followed by an address by the Rev. Dr. Collier, of Brooklyn, who spoke of the influence of books and gave helpful suggestions for discriminating between the good and the bad in literature. Dr. William S. Leonard, of Hinsdale, next sketched the growth of the library in Dublin, comparing it with the library history of adjacent towns and giving reminiscences of the Juvenile and Union libraries of 60 years ago, of which this public library is the outgrowth. The exercises were completed by a poem by Mrs. Derby.

Ellwood (Ind.) P. L. The building is to be equipped with new furniture and fittings. Books have already been purchased to the amount of \$11,000, and Miss Nellie B. Fatout has been appointed as librarian.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The site for the new building given by Mr. Ryerson has been selected after much discussion, and a committee appointed to make the purchase.

Grossdale, Ill. It was announced on June 28 that sufficient money had been subscribed to make possible the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$3500 for a library.

Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural Institute. Architects have been commissioned to prepare plans for the library to be given to Hampton Institute as a memorial to Collis P. Huntington, the railroad magnate. The plans will provide for an outlay of \$100,000.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. The library, in con-

nection with the park commissioners and Civic Club, has opened a branch in Elizabeth park, the estate given to the city by the late Charles M. Pond in memory of his wife. The lower floor of Mr. Pond's large house is open to the public, and the room at the right of the entrance, which was his library, has four large bookcases. The Hartford Public Library provides books, the park commissioners furnish transportation, and the Civic Club has raised money to pay for a custodian. The library is open from four to six every day in the week from June 1 to Oct. 1, and is in charge of Miss Hetty G. Baker on week-days and Mr. William T. Lynch on Sundays. Both are extra assistants in the Hartford Public Library. Books may be read in the house or grounds, but must be returned at or before six o'clock p.m. The suggestion of opening the branch came from Mrs. Henry Ferguson, chairman of the park section of the Civic Club, through Mr. Willis I. Twitchell, president of the Board of Park Commissioners.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. The sixth branch library has been opened in Brightwood in a building put up for the purpose and leased to the city. Each branch library contains from 1800 to 3000 volumes, aside from magazines, and is also used as a delivery station for the main library. These suburban branches are gladly welcomed by the people, and are doing a good work.

Jackson, Mich. On June 17 the city council voted an appropriation of \$7000 a year for the support of a library. This action makes possible the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$70,000.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. The annual report as given in the local press may be summarized as follows: Added 3280; total 9103. Issued, home use, adults 56,382, juvenile 17,853 (fict. 83%); reference 4804; total 79,039. New borrowers 2685, an average of 223 a month; total 4473. Receipts, not given; expenses \$6306.97. The fact is noted that at the February inventory only 14 books were missing. The children's department has grown steadily under the charge of Miss Sarah T. Dakin.

This has been a transition year in the history of the library, all efforts having been concentrated on preparations for the removal to the new Carnegie building, which will probably be ready by January next. The financial prospects are occasioning much thought as well as discussion. Installed in the new library, the running expenses will be higher and the present income of \$5500 under the new library charter will be insufficient. But, as there are funds on hand for the completion of and installation in the new building, the directors feel assured that when the need for more income arises the emergency will be met in some way.

Mansfield, Mass. Soldiers' Memorial L. The new Memorial Library, erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Mansfield, was dedicated on June 17, with appropriate ceremonies. The ritual of dedication was performed by Dept. Com. Barton and staff assisted by the local post. Gen. W. W. Blackman of Hingham delivered the oration. The library is the result of private gifts and a town appropriation.

Medford (Mass.) P. L. (45th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1901.) Added 2452; total 23,245. Issued, home use 77,540, of which 32,445 were juvenile (fict., adult, 67%; juv., 55%). Registration 7803. Receipts \$8990.71; expenses \$8089.36.

An interesting report. During the year several pupil assistants were engaged from promising candidates who were anxious to learn library work in this way; "all are showing unusual aptitude for the work, and will be acquisitions to any library." Especial efforts have been made for the collection of local material, church programs, circulars, etc. The children's room is still a delight to its users, and the circulation statistics show how largely the books in this department are used. Referring to fines incurred by children, Miss Sargent says: "I noticed in a report of one of the western libraries that the fine was remitted to a little girl because she wanted to use part of the money given her for the fine to buy candy. Very different is the policy of the attendant in charge of our own children's room. I chanced to be in the room one day and overheard the following conversation between a small boy and the attendant. The young lady asked, 'Did you bring any money for the fine to-day?' Small boy, 'No, I can't bring any more until after Christmas.' Attendant, very quietly and gently, 'But do you not think a debt should be paid first?' Boy, quite emphatically, 'Well, I can't bring any more money until after Christmas.' I understand he afterwards repented and paid a part of his indebtedness. To some this policy may seem hard and cruel, but is not this a false sentiment, and is it not vastly better for the child to be made to feel some responsibility with regard to the books and fines?"

Meredith, N. H. B. M. Smith Memorial L. On June 17 the new library, which is the gift of Mr. B. M. Smith, of Beverly, Mass., to his native town, was dedicated and formally transferred to the board of trustees. It has cost between \$12,000 and \$15,000, the town having provided the land, and now assuming its support.

Michigan City (Ind.) P. L. (4th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 451; total 5886. Issued, home use 31,924. New registration 627; cards in force 1654.

For special use at home or in school there were issued 82 reference books, 410 magazines, and 149 pictures. In work with the

schools the list of "things children should know," issued by the Springfield (Mass.) City Library, has been used for suggestions for vacation reading, copies, with references to specific books added, being placed in each school room. At the opening of school in September the children will be asked to report on their summer's reading. A special exhibit of amateur photography and electrical apparatus was held during several days beginning Nov. 17, and proved most successful. The first day there were 2000 visitors. "Many new applicants for the use of books were registered, and, judging from the demand for books on electricity and photography, a good many young people have been given a new impetus toward reading and thinking and 'making things' along these lines." Miss Freeman says: "During the last two months we have completed the classification of our collection of 750 volumes of government documents, and now have them conveniently arranged for reference in the stack room." Miss Freeman suggests that a travelling library plan be adopted to bring books to residents of the outlying districts, and she also recommends the use of home libraries to a similar end.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (47th rpt. —year ending March, 1900.) This report is printed in a pamphlet devoted to the dedication exercises of the new building, for full description and illustrations of which see LIBRARY JOURNAL, Feb., p. 96-97, May, p. 255, 276. Added 952; total 20,359, deduction not being made for lost or withdrawn books. Issued, home use 37,435. Receipts \$6377.86; expenses \$6377.86.

The important event of the year has been the removal into new quarters and the consequent readjustment of work. A town appropriation has made it possible to make the library free to all, instead of its former limited institute membership. Under these new and favorable conditions it is hoped that the history of the library will be a record of ends attained as well as efforts made.

New York P. L. Arrangements are now progressing for the free libraries in public schools for which the board of education pays all expenses and the New York Public Library furnishes reading matter. Six librarians have been appointed and libraries have been selected for four schools. Three more schools have been chosen as library centers and librarians appointed, but the books are not as yet supplied. The choice of books in each case is made with reference to the needs of the communities. "For instance at schools nos. 30 and 160, each of which is surrounded by a large Hebrew population, works on Jewish history and literature are provided, and Hebrew periodicals, which are not sent to the other schools. Many Russians live in the neighborhood of Suffolk and Rivington streets, and therefore a Russian periodical will be supplied to school no. 160 only. Each

of the reading-rooms will receive regularly a large variety of good periodicals, American and English, including a number which are technical and scientific. Some German periodicals will be sent to each, as Germans are scattered all over the city.

"The books include selections from standard literature and works on history, travel, biography, natural history, science, and the industrial arts. Practically no fiction is provided, as that is supplied by the circulation branches of the Public Library. Some special lines of books are sent to certain schools in reference to school lectures to be given there, comprising works on physics, natural history, astronomy, music, and (because of a single lecture) Irish poetry. In general, there is a good supply of poetry, works on history, statesmen, and men of letters. No books in foreign languages are included."

A somewhat unusual collection has been arranged by the print department of the library for the summer months. It is a collection of portraits, which are selected not to illustrate any special nationality or walk of life, but primarily for their artistic value. As a result, there is a show of twofold interest. The number of artists, etchers, lithographers and engravers represented in these black-and-white portraits offers an exceedingly good opportunity for a comparison of methods and styles of artists of different nationalities and periods. On the other hand, in the portraits as such, we find a number of very original character-studies, each of which stands out by itself, because, as already indicated, there was no intention of offering any representative showing for particular nationalities, ranks, or professions. Comfortable study of the exhibits is further facilitated by the judgment which limited these prints in number.

New York State L., Albany. The Duncan Campbell collection of valuable manuscripts, autographs, and books, bequeathed to the state library by Miss Ellen Campbell, has recently been received. It contains, among other treasures, a vellum missal, dated 1439; a Louis XIV. manuscript; autographs of Cromwell, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., and Sir Walter Scott. There is a first edition of Froissart; a Latin Bible, with notes by Melanchthon; Calvin's books, with manuscript notes; a second folio Shakespeare; Epistle of St. Paul, dated 1030; and many more, forming in all a rare addition to the library.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. On April 26 the Newark Daily Advertiser printed a leading editorial article on the Public Library, citing statistics in support of criticism of its work, which it was said had not been effective in due proportion to administration and maintenance expenses.

The general subject of the work of the library during its 12 years' existence was presented by librarian F. P. Hill in his report to

the board of trustees on May 2, this being his final report before entering upon his new duties in charge of the Brooklyn Public Library. Mr. Hill, who has been in charge of the library since its organization, said in part:

"The library has been economically managed, as evidenced by the fact that the cost has not increased to any appreciable degree during the 12 years. It has recently erected a new library building, at a cost, including ground and fittings, of \$425,000, and purchased a collection of books worth at least \$100,000.

"The library has been a leader in the liberal treatment of readers, by not requiring applicants to obtain indorsers in order to obtain cards; granting two cards to each reader; providing several copies of fiction, and historical and mechanical books; placing new books as soon as added to the library on exhibition table; reserving books for any one who makes application for same; renewing books by mail without requiring borrower to return book, and free and unrestricted access to all books, including the expensive art collection.

"Since its establishment the library has been in close touch with the schools, co-operating with the superintendent, the principals and teachers. This has been done by special invitations to teachers to visit the library in groups and with classes; issuing teaching cards allowing six books to each teacher; giving the same privileges as teachers to senior normal school students; establishing a high school branch; sending traveling libraries to the schools; sending books on any subject to schools when requested by teacher; giving talks to pupils at the library and at schools, and allowing pupils to sign applications at school, without the necessity for coming to the main building.

"The library has taken every means possible to bring its treasures to the notice of the people: by having the staff ready at all times to serve readers; issuing printed catalogs and *The Library News* appearing monthly; distributing these monthly lists to the employees of various manufacturing companies; establishing delivery stations; sending libraries of 50 volumes each to every firehouse in the city; giving free use of the lecture hall for university extension work; distributing free lists of all books in the library on subjects discussed by lecturers; preparing lists of books on topics of the day, and publishing same in the newspapers; holding exhibitions of art books; sending finding lists to police stations; granting home use of books to every inhabitant, regardless of age; allowing non-resident taxpayers to take books without cost; sending lists of medical magazines to all physicians; according to all literary clubs the same privileges given to teachers; having on shelves the directories of sixty different cities; adding French, German, Italian, Polish and Lithuanian books to our collection."

Recommendations for extending the influence of the library were the establishment of branch libraries and reading rooms, school travelling libraries, increased book funds, art exhibitions, etc.

While no public reply was made to the criticisms of the *Daily Advertiser*, this report, which was fully given in the local press, seems to have served that purpose.

Newcastle, Pa. The offer of \$40,000 for a library made by Mr. Carnegie has been rejected by the City Council, because of the obligation incurred by the city to contribute \$4000 annually for its support. To this appropriation the union men were so strongly opposed that the City Council have deferred final action until the offer now goes by default.

Norfolk, Va. The Common Council on June 4 accepted Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000 for a new library building. The Norfolk Public Library Committee have agreed to raise the money for a site, and the city has made the necessary maintenance appropriation of \$5000.

Norristown, Pa. The school board and citizens of Norristown seem not to be in accord as to the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000. The school board having voted for its acceptance, certain citizens have now begun injunction proceedings to prevent the acceptance by the city of the library gift, because of the usual maintenance proviso.

Northampton, Mass. Forbes L. (6th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1900.) Added 7051; total 77,305. Issued, home use, 83,450 (fict. 47.7%); lib. use 9018. New registration 1282; total cards in force 5376.

The circulation statistics show an increase of 25.6 per cent. in the number of books taken out, but a decrease in books used in the library of 12 per cent. "This means that the city is using the library much more, and the college is using it a little less." The library use of books in Northampton is remarkable, based, as it is, upon three public libraries. "The circulation of the City Library was 46,974 (58 per cent. fiction), of the Lilly Library 13,447 (85 per cent. fiction), of the Forbes Library 92,468 (45 per cent. fiction). Average fiction issued for the city 51.5 per cent. The total issue for the three public libraries was therefore 152,880, an increase of 11,526, or 8 per cent. over last year. The population being 18,643 (by census of 1900), the issue was 8.2 per annum per inhabitant. (Home use 7.22.)"

Attention is called to the fact that shelving space in the building is nearly exhausted, and that an additional stack will soon be required. Two suburban deliveries—one in Bay State and one in Leeds—have been successfully carried on, and have proved "the only way to bring the benefits of the library to the homes of the people in the outlying villages."

[July, 1901]

Northwestern University L. Evanston, Ill. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1901.) Added 2582; total 45,764; pamphlets 30,300. Issued 8913; reference use 5638; total 14,551, an increase of 1613 over the previous year, and of 876 per cent. in 13 years. Reading room use 208 a day. The hours of opening have been increased to 66 hours a week during the university year.

"The general work of the library has proceeded on the usual lines, and its interests have been cared for as fully as possible with the amount of help provided." It is further pointed out that one cataloger is not enough to keep up the current work and, at the same time, make headway with the accumulation of uncataloged books from previous years. Some relief, however, has been secured in subscribing for certain of the A. L. A. printed catalog cards. Lists of special accessions and of gifts are included in the report.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Carnegie L. At a meeting held on June 4 of the shareholders of the Oklahoma City Public Library, it was unanimously decided to "donate all monies, books, furniture and all other property belonging to the Oklahoma City Public Library to the use and control of the Carnegie Public Library." This decision will secure the future of the Carnegie Library, built at a cost of \$25,000. The city promised the usual maintenance fund, but the recent action of the Oklahoma City Public Library Association was required to consolidate the library resources of the city.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. On Saturday, June 22, the Stickler Memorial building was formally transferred to the Orange Free Library, the exercises being held in the main reading-room. Mr. Frank H. Scott, a member of the board of advice, first gave a sketch of the library and its struggles against adverse circumstances. He was followed by the Rev. Charles Townsend who in Mr. Stickler's name made formal presentation of the keys. Mr. Scott responded on behalf of the trustees expressing the gratitude not only of the trustees but also of the community. The principal address of the evening was made by Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair. After paying a tribute to Dr. Joseph Stickler and to his father and mother who have reared this memorial, Dr. Bradford touched upon the stewardship of wealth, citing examples of colossal giving in this country. Notable among these are the gifts to libraries, "the world's true treasure houses," from the doors of which an influence incalculable and unceasing may radiate.

During the evening selections were played by the Metropolitan Orchestra of New York. The library, built of Indiana limestone, is 120 feet front by 100 feet deep. The central portico is modelled on the Erechtheum at Athens.

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. The three-story

addition to the library given by Mrs. Mary E. Ryle at a cost of \$16,000 has been completed, and on June 5 was opened to the public. The new building contains an addition to the reading room, a large reference room and a children's room, besides space for storage and enlarged quarters for cataloging and other departments. The library had so outgrown its limits that this addition will mean greater comfort and increased facilities for work.

Pennsylvania Library legislation. On June 18 Governor Stone signed the bill recently passed by the legislature for the establishment and maintenance of public libraries of the second and third class, and in boroughs.

Pennsylvania. Library legislation. On June 1st statistics given in this report are almost wholly those of circulation, which now reaches close upon the 2,000,000 mark. During 1900 there were issued 1,826,637 v., showing a gain of 48,250 over 1899. The total stock of books in use on Dec. 31, 1900, was 234,221. Four new branches—Paschalville, Thomas Holme, H. Josephine Widener, and Frankford—were opened, bringing the total number now in operation to 15. There were 95 travelling libraries in constant use, and many applications for these libraries, for school deposits and for branches, have been necessarily refused owing to lack of funds.

The matter presented with most urgency is the great need of an adequate central building. Mr. Thomson again points out the obvious fact that the present building, originally a concert hall, "is wholly insufficient in floor space for the work that is being carried on. On a recent Saturday 4912 v. were distributed from this one building in the 12 hours during which the library was open, the distribution throughout the system reaching the total of 14,871 volumes issued for home use on that one day." It is impossible, owing to the crowded conditions, to make adequate provision for reference or reading room use, or to meet the needs of the children's department. The report includes a review of the plans of the state library commission in regard to the establishment of a travelling library system.

The department for the blind was open 305 days, and 2326 v. were issued on 111 readers' cards. "The co-operative work between the Home Teaching Society for the Blind and the Free Library has been continued with excellent results. Work which the Free Library could not undertake on behalf of persons desiring to use the library, who live outside the limits of the city, has been well attended to with the aid extended by the Home Teaching Society."

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, 1901.) Added 2604; total 22,707; withdrawals 761. Amount expended from general fund for books \$1,275.59, other

expenditures \$3205.81; from Babcock fund, for books \$2078.22, other expenses \$508.86. Of the approximate 15,000 v. to which the public has access but 11 books are unaccounted for. Circulation, 46,873 (fiction including juvenile fiction 62%); 5781 borrowers in the old, and 1101 in the new registration. Contagious diseases are reported by the board of health, and books are not received back at the library until they have been disinfected by the board of health officer. Periodicals regularly received 116.

In summing up the work of the year the librarian reports 410 more volumes added than in the previous year, 8921 more volumes circulated, the publication of a 100 page list of prose fiction, and increase of work in reference department. In calling attention to the smallness of the city appropriation, appendix 5 shows that out of the 17 public libraries in New Jersey which are supported by the city or town, Plainfield stands 13 in the amount it receives in proportion to the number of volumes in the library. Among the librarian's recommendations are the publication of a list of history and travel, the publication of the annual report, the withdrawal of books which are no longer of any value, and the adoption of a book plate for the general library.

Port Jervis, N. Y. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a new library building has been increased to \$30,000. A site has been given by Mr. Peter F. Farnum of Port Jervis, and by unanimous vote \$3000 annually from the tax-list has been assured. The library now contains about 14,000 volumes.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) P. L. The new building of the Providence Public Library: exercises at the opening of the new building. March 15, 1901; with description of building. Providence, 1901. 60 p. il. O.

This handsome pamphlet gives fitting historical and descriptive record of the beautiful new building of the Providence Public Library. The frontispiece is a fine exterior view of the edifice and there is inset an artistic portrait, with facsimile signature, of John Nicholas Brown, to whose generosity the library owes so much. Plans and characteristic views of interior and exterior are also given. The text includes the several addresses delivered at the formal opening, reports of the special committees, and a historical sketch and brief architectural description of the library.

St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. The memorial library given by George R. and William C. Sheldon was dedicated during commencement week. The building, which has cost about \$150,000, stands on a terrace on the edge of the lake. It is of granite with red tile roofs and consists of one story and a basement.

The general plan is square, reading rooms and stack rooms being grouped around a large central hall, which is also used as a main reading room. Every effort has been made to make this building fill the requirements of a school library.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (19th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Added 2745; total 51,280. Issued, home use 161,910 (fict. 48.54%; juv. 26.19%). Registration 5433; total number of two-year cards 10,995. Receipts \$20,113.42; expenses \$16,562.01.

The library has been moved from its old cramped quarters in the city hall to the new building remodelled from the old market house. On June 16 the moving began, and for 36 days the staff were busy, rearranging the books and getting all departments in working order for reopening on July 23. While the new quarters are by no means ideal, still statistics for the second half of the year show how much has been gained by the larger and more convenient accommodations. Among the donations of the year has been the library of the St. Paul Teachers' Association, numbering 430 volumes. These have been placed on open shelves in the reference room, so that teachers may have free use of them at all times.

Later information records the fact that the debt of over \$66,000, incurred in remodelling the present building, has been almost paid, and it is thought probable that the balance of about \$3000 will be entirely cancelled during the next three months.

San José (Cal.) P. L. A brief report for the last year is recorded in the local press as follows: Added 1081; total 11,947; issued 92,077, an increase of 25,000 over that of the previous year. The sum of \$1150 has been spent for books.

The city has secured the title for a lot in the normal school grounds as a site for the Carnegie building, and it is hoped that work will soon begin.

There is a project now on foot to devote to buying works of art the money already raised for a building to contain the O'Connor art collection, which has since been given to Georgetown College. These proposed art purchases will form the nucleus of a collection to be placed in the new Carnegie building.

Schenectady (N. Y.) F. L. It is now announced that plans for the new building have been accepted at the estimated cost of \$45,000. Aside from stack room for 40,000 books, there will be rooms on the second floor for an historical exhibit and a reference library. As a site in Union College meadow has also been purchased with money contributed by the General Electric Company, matters seem to be in a fair way for starting on the actual construction.

It is an interesting fact that since Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$50,000, which was accepted by the city and the yearly mainte-

nance fund promised, interest in the library has greatly increased. In order to provide new books and more magazines for the new building, a library association has been formed with membership dues from \$1 to \$10 a year. If the library secures the \$10,000 recently bequeathed to it by Mr. John E. Ellis of New York, its future will be even brighter; but there is a probability that the will may be contested.

Sheboygan, Wis. Acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's gift of \$25,000 for a new building is now assured by the action of the Common Council who, on July 3, voted \$3500 for the purchase of a site. The city already appropriates \$2400 annually for library purposes.

Shelby, O. The building given by Mr. D. S. Marvin for a town library was dedicated on June 14. Mr. Marvin purchased the building, which is valued at \$6500, and the city has assumed the obligation of its support.

Sioux Falls, S. D. Plans for the new \$25,000 Carnegie library have been completed, and building will probably begin in the early fall.

Springfield, O. Warden P. L. (29th rpt.—year ending May 1, 1901.) Added 1203; total 18,872. Issued, home use 75,543 (fict. 39,829; juv. 17,511,) being a gain of 6114 over the previous year. Cardholders added 2408; total 5885, an increase of 245 over last year. Receipts \$6518.74; expenses \$5551.38.

No statistics of reference and reading room books are kept, but it is noted that there has been a decrease in the Sunday use of the reading room, for which, however, no reason is assigned.

The problem of providing for the demand for new fiction is here, as elsewhere, causing bewilderment.

The librarian is full of plans for the future, hoping to extend the library privileges to county members, emulating the example of the Brumbaugh and Cincinnati libraries. The urgent need of increased shelf room is again mentioned, and an earnest appeal is made for books for the blind.

Torrington (Ct.) L. Assoc. (Rpt.) Added 574; total not stated. Issued, home use, 22,577 (fict. 62½%; juv. 26%). Membership 477. Receipts \$396.16; expenses \$376.77.

Trinity College (N. C.) L. Work has begun on the new library, the gift of Mr. J. B. Duke. Building and equipment will cost about \$70,000, and there will be shelving for over 100,000 volumes. It is hoped the library will be ready for use by next fall.

Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Tilton Memorial L. On June 8 was laid the corner-stone of the library given by Mrs. Tilton as a memorial to her husband.

Warren County (O.) L. and Reading Room, Monmouth. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 1, 1901.) Added 684; total 19,985. Issued, home use, books 18,323, magazines 5123. Used in reading room, from stack 16,513; from open shelves (estimated) 28,000. Average daily attendance in reading room 200.

"During the past year the library has had a larger attendance and a larger income than ever before. Its usefulness has extended in many directions." The library is free to all residents of Warren county for reference use. For the privileges of home use a yearly subscription of \$3 or \$1.50 is charged, but the latter sum does not permit home use of fiction or new magazines. The library publishes a quarterly bulletin, devoted to news notes and lists of new books. Its present building was the gift of W. P. Pressly. Plans for the library's extension include the establishment of branches throughout the country.

Washington, Ind. The way has been made clear to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a library building by the offer of Mr. Joseph Cabel of a block of land in the heart of the city. He stipulates, however, that the library shall be erected in the center of the space, so that the land on either side may be converted into a public park to be maintained by the city.

Washington, D. C. U. S. National Museum L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1899.) "During the year the library acquired through purchase, under a special act of Congress, the very important scientific library of the late Dr. G. Brown Goode, consisting of about 2900 bound volumes, 18,000 pamphlets, and 1800 portraits, autographs, and engravings. This collection, brought together at the expense of much time and labor on the part of Dr. Goode, contains many rare and valuable publications, and is especially rich in literature of museums and of fishes. 640 books, 965 pamphlets, and 5196 parts of periodicals, including the regular museum accessions and a small part of the Goode library, have been cataloged, and progress has been made in the transfer of titles to the new catalog cards. From the accessions to the Smithsonian library 231 books, 649 pamphlets, and 8616 parts of periodicals have been temporarily installed in the museum. About 16,000 books and pamphlets were borrowed during the year, about one-third for the use of the sectional libraries. Among the purchases for the year have been a large number of works relating to the natural history of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands."

Windsor, Vt. Mary L. Blood L. The library presented to the town by Mr. Benjamin F. Blood as a memorial to his daughter was dedicated on June 4. Mr. Blood has also given \$3000 for the purchase of books and for library repairs.

FOREIGN.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (14th rpt.—year ending March 31, 1901.) Added 2627 volumes, of which 2173 were purchased; total 48,941. Total borrowers 13,952. Issued, home and reference use 376,303, a gain of 46,500 over the previous year.

The increasing demand for more space has made necessary certain additions which are now under construction or planned for the near future. A children's reading room to accommodate 100 readers will be built on the vacant lot in the rear of the Central Library. The Central Library will be enlarged by converting the present book store on the ground floor and the room above it into a large reading room. The Lurline Gardens branch is now being enlarged, and the gardens in the rear thrown open to the public. Telephone communication is arranged between the Central Library and branches.

During the year three courses of free lectures have been given by lecturers of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching with most satisfactory results, as indicated by the large attendance and by the creditable examinations held at the end of each course.

The open-shelf system has been further extended in the Lurline Gardens branch; "the books are not only well used but well treated, and neither at this branch nor at the Central Library has a single volume been lost."

It is now under consideration to abolish book fines and to make "all lending library tickets interchangeable throughout London, thus enabling readers to borrow books from any library without reference to the locality in which they reside."

Liverpool (Eng.) P. L. (48th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1900.) Total issues for the year were 1,485,524; in addition 728,128 magazines have been issued. Newspaper readers numbered 612,386, and persons who have attended the free lectures 58,929.

"These figures, compared with those of last year, show a total decrease under the foregoing headings of 81,628. The volumes issued for home reading use are less by 31,408, but as the Central Lending Library was closed for three weeks for structural alterations a material portion of this decrease is due to that cause. The balance of some 50,000 is in the reduced number of magazine and newspaper readers. A falling off in the number of workingmen attending the various reading rooms has been observable during the whole of the year, due no doubt to the excellent state of trade. Our reading rooms form a reliable indicator of the condition of trade in the city, particularly at the docks." Although the figures for the whole library show a diminution, those for the Picton Reading Room indicate an increase of 12,619 in books issued. In this branch also a large increase of "lady student readers" is noted. The rapid growth of the city makes more lending

libraries necessary, so that plans for two new branches will be welcomed.

The library has been enriched this year by a fine collection of books, engravings, and autographs bequeathed by Mr. Hugh Frederick Hornby. A catalog of this collection, numbering 7200 volumes and 3000 engravings and etchings, is now in preparation. An exhibition of drawings of Liverpool past and present proved such a success that it is proposed to repeat it this year.

Of interest to those who consider a public library a fruitful means of spreading disease is the statement, that during the last 50 years, when over 20,000,000 books have been circulated from this library, no single case of infection has been traceable to this cause.

Maranhao, Brazil. Biblioteca Publica. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 10, 1901.) Señor Lobo's present report, like its predecessor, is prepared in accordance with Greenwood's advice to librarians to avoid accumulation of dry statistics, and to set forth rather matters that will interest the public in the work and development of the library. Statistics are given, in all necessary fulness, but the report is, first of all, a presentation of the modern—and especially the American—conception of the public library's scope and functions, and a plea for the fulfilment of that conception in the case of the Maranhao Library.

As a matter of prime importance it is recommended that the present law regulating the required deposit of books by publishers, and mainly affecting the national library at Rio Janeiro, be amended on the model of the English copyright act, so as to extend the deposit system to a leading library in each state of the republic. A general review is given of the history of the book deposit system, from the early days of censorship and prohibitory indexes to its establishment for bibliographical completeness and the preservation of national literature. The copyright deposit systems prevailing in the United States, Great Britain and continental countries are noted, and the provisions of the present Brazilian law are criticized as inadequate.

Utilization of duplicates by exchange and by inter-library loans is recommended, reference being made to the international system of exchanges conceived by Vattemare and carried to such high efficiency by the Smithsonian Institution, to the methods prevailing in Italy and Austria, and to the "clearing-house" plans of Mr. Dewey at Albany and Mr. Henry for Indiana. It is pointed out that by a law of April, 1899, the Maranhao Library is required to turn over all its duplicates to the library of the "Sociedade de Recreio e Instrucao Viannense," of the city of Viana, and it is suggested that this regulation be amended, permitting the library to use its duplicates for purposes of exchange, especially in the case of works of local or national significance, forming part of small collections, which could be readily secured in this way.

It is also recommended that the library be granted, for the purposes of local and international exchange, a certain number of copies of all public documents issued by the state. This, it is said, would be a simple means not only of enriching the library's collection, but of giving to foreigners among the city's population information in their own language regarding their own country, and making the library a cosmopolitan institution of value to all.

Travelling libraries and library work with children, as carried on in the United States, are described at some length, with reference to and citation from Mr. Dewey, Mr. Hutchins, and the reports of the Wisconsin commission, Pratt Institute Free Library, etc., etc. The development of professional instruction for librarians is reviewed, with note of the requirements demanded in continental libraries and of the various American schools and courses. Senator Lobo emphasizes the higher grade of work that such instruction makes possible, pointing out that it is the opportunities given for constant practice and technical instruction that have produced "the numerous and brilliant legion of librarians of North America, true missionaries of the book, devoted and generous, enthusiastic and earnest"; he dwells briefly upon the events leading to the appointment of Mr. Putnam as librarian of Congress; and closes his remarks upon library training with a recommendation that in the library under his charge a simple system of training, or at least of examination, be authorized, whereby assistants better fitted for library service may be secured.

Additions for the year are given as 898 v., of which 732 were gifts. More shelf room is greatly needed, and the overcrowded condition of affairs is not only inconvenient but holds grave danger in case of fire. During the year the classification of the library, by the "adjustable" scheme of James Brown, was concluded, and the necessity of a card catalog, by authors and by subjects, is again urged. The library had 5,370 visitors during the period covered, of whom 4,477 were men; a special reading room for ladies is maintained. There were 6811 v. issued, of which 258 were prose fiction; 3673 of the books issued were in Portuguese, 2262 in French, and 668 in English.

Gifts and Bequests.

Akron, Ohio. Col. George T. Goodrich, president of the Goodrich Rubber Co., has offered \$50,000 to erect a building which will serve the double purpose of library and club for boys and young men. An endowment fund of \$30,000 is required and the city must also furnish a site.

Alameda, Cal. The offer of \$10,000 towards a library fund made by Mr. Carnegie has now been increased by him to \$35,000. This will greatly relieve the citizens of Alameda, who

have been somewhat perplexed as to how the money should be raised for a building suitable to the needs of the city.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. Later information records the fact that Mr. Carnegie has promised an increase of \$25,000, provided the site of May's Island can be made practicable.

Charlottesville, W. Va. Mr. Carnegie has offered to provide a library building which will cost \$20,000 if the city will furnish a site and assure a maintenance appropriation.

Fargo, N. D. It is announced that Mr. Carnegie has offered \$20,000 for a public library, the usual conditions being imposed.

Goshen, Ind. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$15,000 for a library has been increased to \$25,000 at the request of the citizens.

Leadville, Colo. At a meeting of the Leadville Public Library Association, on July 11, announcement was made of an offer of \$20,000 from Mr. Carnegie for a new library building. It has since been decided to raise \$30,000 or \$50,000 additional among the citizens of Leadville, the whole amount to be used in erecting a handsome building, which will serve the double purpose of library and city hall.

McKee's Rocks, Pa. The town has received from Mr. Carnegie an offer of \$20,000 for a library, the customary proviso being attached.

Macon, Ga. It was announced on June 18 that Andrew Carnegie had offered \$20,000 for a library building, with the usual maintenance condition.

New Haven (Ct.) Y. M. C. A. L. Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives has given \$10,000 to the Y. M. C. A. for library purposes, and in addition the income of \$500, which sum will come directly to the library at Mrs. Hoadley's death.

St. Johns, N. F. Word has been received that Mr. Carnegie has offered \$50,000 for a public library in St. Johns. If the offer is accepted, it is hoped that the Duke of Cornwall will lay the foundation stone when he visits Newfoundland in October.

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn. A new library building, to be erected next summer, has been offered to St. Olaf College by Consul Halle Steensland, of Madison, Wis.

Stillwater, Minn. On July 16 announcement was made in a letter received from Mr. Carnegie that he would contribute \$25,000 for a new building. As the city already appropriates \$3000 a year for library support, it remains only to provide a suitable site.

University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. A gift of \$6000 has been received, which will be used in equipping Convocation Hall as a library. The donor's name is withheld.

Watertown, N. Y. Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor has added to her gift of \$200,000 for a public library by also buying a site for the building.

Librarians.

FATOUT, Miss Nellie B., New York State Library School, 1898-99, has been appointed librarian of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library.

KITE, William. A neatly printed little pamphlet devoted to "Personal recollections of William Kite" has been issued by Edwin C. Jellett, of Germantown, for many years a friend of the late Mr. Kite. It contains a portrait. The "recollections," originally presented as an address to the German Horticultural Society, show the broad sympathies, kindness, and interest in books and nature that characterized the venerable librarian of the Friends' Free Library, of Germantown.

MATHEWS, Miss Mary, of the N. Y. State Library School, 1899-1900, has been appointed librarian of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, New York City.

SPOFFORD, Ainsworth R. For the first time in many years Mr. Ainsworth R. Spofford, for so long librarian of Congress, and in recent years associated with it as chief and dean of its staff, goes to Europe as a representative of the library, and will make a tour through most of the book centers with the library's interests in view. Mr. Spofford's name is known to most library people abroad, and he will receive a cordial welcome from his associates in other library countries.

TURNER, Miss Emily, librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, sailed for Europe on June 15, to be gone three months. During Miss Turner's absence her duties will be assumed by Miss Mary Williams, graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1898.

WEBER, Miss Mary L., librarian of the Owatonna (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned that position and will spend a year in travel and study. She will be succeeded by Miss Rosabel Sperry, formerly assistant librarian.

WEBSTER, Miss Caroline, graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Wadsworth (N. Y.) Library, succeeding Mrs. Ruth C. Shepard.

WILSON, Mrs. Clara M., for fourteen years librarian of the Burlington (Ia.) Free Public Library, has resigned her position. She will be succeeded by Miss Miriam E. Carey, who has been cataloging the library during the past year.

WINDEYER, Miss Margaret, graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1900, has resigned her position as librarian of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and has returned to Australia to engage in library work.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON BOOK COMPANY'S *Bulletin of Bibliography* for July contains part 4 in the second series of George Watson Cole's bibliography of "Bermuda in periodical literature," and a list of "Best editions of Browning," by Elvira L. Bascom, in addition to its usual departments.

EARLY English printed books in Cambridge University Library, 1475-1640. vol. I: Caxton to F. Kingston. London, C. J. Clay & Sons, 1901. 8°. 15s.

The FITCHBURG (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for July has a good reference list of "Books for teachers."

GROLIER CLUB, New York City. A tentative scheme of classification for the library of the Grolier Club. New York, 1901. 20 p. D.

An interesting detailed scheme of classification for bibliography, the book arts, and allied classes of literature. It is worked out on the D. C. system, the main divisions being: 00 Bibliography; 10 Bibliography—the book; 20 Writing, Palaeography; 30 Typography; 40 Book illustration; 50 Bookbinding; 60 Ex-libris; 70 Fine arts (D. C.); 80 Literature (D. C.); 90 Biography, Portraits, Iconography, Miscellaneous.

JAMES BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL L., Branford, Ct. Bulletins nos. 1 and 3; additions to the library, May, 1897-April, 1899, May 1900-April, 1901. 64 p. O.

A classed title-a-line list, well printed.

The NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY in the *Monthly list* of its Circulation Department for July includes a short "List of books relating to the 19th century."

The NEW YORK P. L. *Bulletin* for June continues its bibliographical record of New York by the following: "List of engraved views of New York City," "List of works on the libraries of New York City," "List of works on the schools, etc., of New York City," "List of works on clubs, charities, hospitals, etc., of New York City." The list on libraries covers 5½ pages, and refers to 51 institutions. It is curious to note that the general library of the Y. M. C. A. is not included, although its Railroad Branch library is, nor does the Y. W. C. A. Library find place in the list. The publication of these check-lists should be especially useful as a means of securing material to fill the gaps recorded.

The OTIS L. (Norwich, Ct.) *Bulletin* for May and June gives special reading lists on vacation and out-door topics, including summer resorts, hunting, yachting, sailing, etc.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. *Bulletin* for June

contains nearly half a dozen good short reading lists on King Alfred, Buffalo, Pan-American Exposition, Niagara, and Declaration of Independence.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION. Books on science and engineering suggested for small public libraries. Madison, 1901. 8 p. O.

CHANGED TITLES.

"God's puppets," by Imogen Clark, is published in England under the title "The domine's garden."

R. F. Fenno & Co., New York, publish "A girl of the Commune" also under the title of "Two sieges of Paris; or, A girl of the Commune." The books are printed from the same plates.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Abbott, Fred Hull (Practice in civil actions at law in the courts of record of Michigan); Archibald, James Francis Jewell (Blue shirt and khaki); Arnold, Emma Josephine (Stories of ancient peoples); Atwood, George Edward (Complete graded arithmetic); Axtell, Decatur Boynton (Constitution of the state of Texas . . . annotated by D. B. Axtell); Babcock, Oliver Morell (Cosmonics of worlds and forces . . .); Bayly, Robert Chapin (The legal status of doctors everywhere under the flag . . .); Behrend, Bernhard Arthur (The induction motor . . .); Boone, Charles Theodore (Law of real property); Bouvet, Jeanne Marie (Exercises in French syntax and composition); Broomfield, James Polwarth (Murmurings from rugged waters); Bronson, Harrison Arthur (The law of recitals in municipal bonds); Casson, Herbert Newton (The crime of credulity); Chancellor, William Estabrook (Children's arithmetic by grades); Chapin, Charles Value (Municipal sanitation in the U. S.); Churchill, Lida Abbie (The magic seven); Clarke, Albert Gallatin, jr. (The Arickaree treasure); Clay, Josephine Russell, ["Mrs. John M. Clay,"] (Uncle Phil); Clow, Frederick Redman (Introduction to the study of commerce); Coburn, Foster Dwight (Alfalfa, Lucerne, Spanish trefoil, etc.); Collins, Elijah Thomas (The soul); Coup, William Cameron (Sawdust and spangles: stories and secrets of the circus); Crabtree, Pleasant Elijah (The first Belgian hare course of instruction . . .); Davenport, Flora Lufkin (Handbook of choice receipts . . .); Delmas, Delphin Michael (Speeches and addresses); Dickerson, Mary Cynthia (Moths and butterflies); Doherty, David Jessup, tr. of Blumentritt, Ferdinand (The Philippines . . .); Dowd, James Henry (A practical treatise on simple and chronic specific urethritis); Edgren, August Hjalmar, and Burnet, Percy Bentley (A French and English dictionary . . .); Elshemus, Louis Michael (Poetical works . . . 1st series); English, Virgil Primrose (The mind and its machinery); Field, Millard Lincoln (Outlines in book-keeping); Flickinger, Junius Rudy (Civil government as developed in the states and in the United States); Fradenburgh, Jason Nelson (Life's spring-time); Fuller, William Oliver (What happened to Wigglesworth); Girdner, John Harvey (Newyorkitis); Goodrich, William Winton (The bench and bar as makers of the American republic); Gragg, Isaac Paul (Homes of the Massachusetts ancestors of Major-General Joseph Hooker); Greiner, Tuisc (The garden book for practical farmers); Griffith, Benjamin Lease Crozer (Plays and monologues); Hall, Mary Frances, and Gilman, Mary Louise (Story land: a second reader); Halphide, Alvan Cavala (The psychic and psychism); Harvey, Nathan Albert (Introduction to the study of zoology); Hastings, Frank Warren (Wed to a lunatic . . .); Hazlehurst, James Nisbet (Towers and tanks for water-works); Henderson, Howard Andrew Millet (Diomede the centurion . . .); Hoch, Jacob Charles, and Bert, Otto Frederick Herman (A new beginner's Latin book); Hostelley, Alfred Edward (Songs of the Susquehanna); Howard, Arthur Platt (Grandmother's cook book . . .); Hyde, Cornelius Willet Gillam, and Jaques, Harriet Francelia, ["Mrs. E. K. Jaques."] (Minnesota state teachers' examinations. . .); Kilbourne, Katherine Rachel (Money-making occupations for women); Kildow, Lory Sanford (The engineer's practical pocket guide); Linscott, Hilda Bates, ["Mrs. H. B. Linscott,"] (One hundred bright ideas for social entertainment . . .); Litchfield, Mary Elizabeth, ed. of Irving's sketch book; complete ed.;

MacArthur, Charles Elliott (Navigation simplified);
 Minor, Charles Landon Carter (The real Lincoln . . .);
 Morgan, John Vyrnwy, ed. (Theology at the dawn of the twentieth century . . .);
 Morse, John Elliott (The new rhubarb culture . . .);
 Mower, Charles Drown (How to build a motor launch);
 Munson, Edward Lyman (The theory and practice of military hygiene);
 Newell, Emerson Root (Patents, copyrights and trade-marks);
 Parlin, Frank Edson (The Quincy word list . . .);
 Presbrey, Eugene Wiley (New England folks; a love story);
 Prutsman, Christian Miller (A soldier's experience in southern prisons);
 Richmond, Almon Benson (The Nemesis of Chautauqua lake . . .);
 Ruffin, Margaret Ellen Henry ["Mrs. Frank G. Ruffin,"] (John Gildart; an heroic poem);
 Scntag, John Magnus (Nature and its natural laws . . .);
 Sydenstricker, Hiram Mason (Nameless immortals);
 Tunell, George Gerard (Railway mail service);
 Van Meter, Henry Hooker (The truth about the Philippines . . .);
 Viett, George Frederic (Thou beside me sing);
 Wilder, Grant Beardsley, comp. (Illinois conference sermons . . .).

Bibliography.

ALCHEMY. Bolton, Henry Carrington. The literature of alchemy. (*In Chemical News*, May 31, June 7, 14, 1901. 83:261-262, 269-270, 280-281.)

These interesting articles by Dr. Bolton are reprinted from *The Pharmaceutical Review*, v. 19, nos. 4-5.

BIBLE. Hoare, H. W. The evolution of the English Bible: an historical sketch of the successive versions from 1382 to 1885. London, John Murray, 1901. 31+300 p. 8°.

BOLIVIA. Conway, Sir Martin. The Bolivian Andes: a record of climbing and exploration in the Cordillera Real in the years 1898 and 1900. New York, Harper & Bros., 1901. 9+403 p. il. 8°.

Contains a three-page bibliography.

JEWS. The Jewish encyclopedia: a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day. Pre-

pared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Isidore Singer, managing editor. Complete in 12 volumes. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1901. v. 1, A-Apocalyptic literature. 38+685+37 p. il. 4°.

This work for its biographical and bibliographical materials is indispensable to libraries having Jewish books or Jewish readers. Nearly all the articles are followed by a bibliography. In the biographical sketches, and there are thousands of them—ancient and modern—the writings of the person are given. An idea of the comprehensiveness of this work may be had from the fact that 40 pages are given to subjects beginning with the name Abraham and 20 to those of Aaron.

MARYLAND, Geology. Maryland Geological Survey: Eocene. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1901. 322 p. il. 4°.

Pages 31-43 contain an annotated bibliography of the Eocene deposits of Maryland, by W. B. Clark and G. C. Martin.

MESSIAH. Goodspeed, George Stephen. Israel's Messianic hope to the time of Jesus: a study of the historical development of the foreshadowings of the Christ in the Old Testament and beyond. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1900. 10+315 p. 12°.

Contains a selected bibliography of 11 pages, annotated.

MODERN HISTORY. Gooch, G. P. Annals of politics and culture (1492-1899). Cambridge, at the University Press, 1901. 10+530 p. 8°.

Pages 475-493 contain a classified bibliography.

MOTTA. Em. Saggio bibliografico di cartografia milanese fino al 1796: pubblicato dalla società storica lombarda, in occasione del quarto congresso geografico italiano, 10-15 aprile 1901. Milano, P. Confalonieri, 1901. 63 p. 8°.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT. Brooks, Robert C. A bibliography of municipal problems and city conditions. 2d edition, rev. and enlarged, complete to Jan. 1, 1901. (*In Municipal Affairs*, March, 1901, 5:1.)

This valuable bibliography forms the spring issue of the New York Reform Club quarterly, *Municipal Affairs*. It replaces Mr. Brooks' bibliography of the subject, published in 1897 (*see L. J.*, 22:269-270), and includes all the material given in that issue, and in the 15 quarterly supplements published later, as well as much material gathered by special independent investigators. In all there are entries for over 12,000 books, pamphlets, government documents, and magazine articles.

Like its predecessor, the bibliography consists of a subject index, followed by an author list, the latter containing nearly 4000 names. The subject arrangement is alphabetical, with subdivisions when required, and classification is also made by countries and cities. Each entry given in the subject index bears a number, to which reference is made in the author list, thus economizing space. In bibliographical details, improvement might be made in the list, as in the omission of quotation marks, and in typographical points; but the bibliography is a work of so much value and importance that it deserves only cordial appreciation.

PARIS. Tourneux, Maurice. *Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française. Tome 3: Monuments, mœurs et institutions.* Paris, imp. Mangeot, 1901. à 2 col. 60-991 p. 8°, 10 fr.

— Tuetey, Alexandre. *Reperoire general des sources manuscrites de l'histoire de Paris pendant la révolution française. Tome 5: Assemblée législative (2e partie).* Paris, imp. Mangeot, 1901. à 2 col. 65-718 p. 8°, 10 fr.

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INDEXES.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE der deutschen zeitschriften-litteratur mit einschluss von sammelwerken und zeitung. Band 7: Alphabetisches nach schlagworten sachlich geordnetes verzeichnis von aufsätzen, die während der monate Juli-Dezember 1900 in über 1300 zumeist wissenschaftlichen zeitschriften, sammelwerken und zeitung deutscher zunge erschienen sind, mit autoren-register. Unter besonderer mitwirkung von E. Roth für den medizinisch-naturwissenschaftlichen teil und mit beiträgen von A. L. Jellinek,

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HOWVILLE, Herbert W. A private index, and how to make it. (*In Chautauquan*, May, 1901. 33:137-139.)

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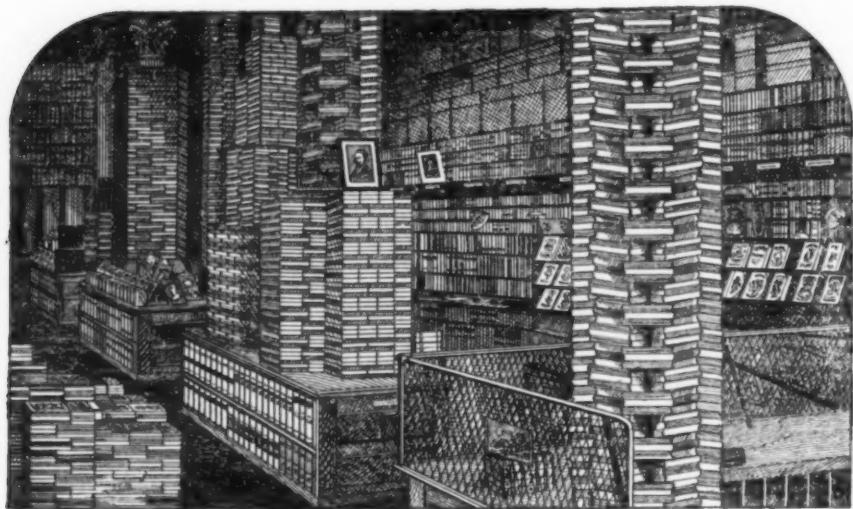
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